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**ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Boston Taxi Fares Probed; More Fascists Expelled; President Signs Trade Bill

The World's Day—June 8, 1943

New England: Boston Police Probe Taxi Fares

Boston police today began a thorough investigation of taxicab fares after receiving complaints that servicemen and other visitors were being overcharged. [Page 2.]

Boston oil man sees Aug. 1 as the earliest date when it will be possible for fuel oil suppliers in this area to begin filling household storage tanks. Otherwise prospects for next winter seem about the same as last, they say. [Page 2.]

Reinstatement of Capt. John A. Dorsey, Capt. Edward J. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson took place today when Civil Service Director Lupien approved their return to Boston police service after quashing of the blanket conspiracy indictment against seven police officials including Commissioner Timilty. Only the three reinstated today had civil service status.

In Europe: More Fascist Party Leaders Expelled

More Fascist Party leaders have been expelled, as the Party shakeup continues. The Rome Radio reports that 14 have been ousted in this latest move, among them an employee of the Ministry of Foreign Exchange, expelled for "neglect of duty."

President Inonu of Turkey declared that his Government's policy is to keep the nation at peace in an address at the opening meeting of the sixth annual Party Congress at Ankara, reported by the Berlin Radio.

German military analyst, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, who asserted bluntly in a radiocast last week that the lightning war had passed, failed to appear on the German Radio today for his weekly review.

A four-man mission from the United States has arrived in Great Britain to discuss matters concerning the control and production of timber. The delegation has conferred with Britain's Ministers of Supply and Production.

Washington: Reciprocal Trade Bill Is Signed

President Roosevelt has signed the bill extending for two years his authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. This is the third extension of the law which went into effect in June, 1934.

Joseph L. Weiner, former civilian director of the War Production Board, who agreed to stay on for 60 days after appointment of Arthur D. Whiteside as head of the new Office of Civilian Requirements, has announced his resignation, effective June 14.

The Illinois section of the soft coal industry agreed to give John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers an increase of $1.50 a day. At the same time Secretary Ickes estimated that last week's idleness in the mines cost 11,000,000 tons of coal.

A Senate Committee inquiring into the Administration's authority to pay subsidies to compensate for a roll-back in the retail prices of meats and butter was informed that the Office of Price Administration next intends to depress fresh vegetable prices.

Congressional action was completed on legislation authorizing the sale of 50 million additional bushels of Government-held wheat at the parity price for corn.

National: Harvard Man Gets U. C. L. A. Degree

Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor emeritus of economics at Harvard, and Franz Werfel, novelist, are recipients of honorary doctor's degrees at the University of California at Los Angeles.

A motion of the Kansas Attorney General to deny an application for a temporary injunction against the enforcement of a Labor Union regulatory law enacted by the recent Kansas legislature was overruled by a three-judge Federal Court. Unions seeking a test of the Labor Control Law are the United Mine Workers, the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Kansas City, Kansas.

Americas: Paraguay's President Visiting U. S.

President Morinigo of Paraguay arrived at Miami, Fla., by plane for a state visit to the United States. The soldier-President was delayed en route, forcing a streamlining of the military honors prepared for him here.

President Rios of Chile, immediately upon resignation of his Cabinet, named a new group of Ministers, who took the oath of office at once, thus averting any crisis that might have followed. His trip to the United States has been indefinitely postponed because, he said, he "should not abandon the country" at this time.

President Penaranda of Bolivia, visiting at La Paz, Colombia, was petitioned by the Colombian Workers Confederation, that nation's most powerful labor organization, to free Bolivian workers held prisoner since recent labor disturbances, and by so doing to "reaffirm democratic principles."

Orient: Japanese Chamberlains Tour War Plants

Japanese chamberlains from the Imperial Palace have made a tour of Japanese war plants as part of a national drive to spur armament production, according to a Tokyo radiocast.

Canada: Mme. Chiang to Visit Ottawa June 15

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will arrive in Ottawa for a three-day stay on June 15, according to the Chinese Legation there. It is believed that her only Canadian address will be one which she will deliver to a joint meeting of the House of Commons and the Senate.

Canada's naval strength has increased by 36 times since the beginning of the war, and its naval personnel by 34 times, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald told the House of Commons in Ottawa.

A cost-of-living bonus of $2.25 a week, effective June 1, will be given to all adult males engaged in manual labor in the construction industry in Canada, according to a National War Labor Board order. Other employees in the industry, including women, will also receive an adjustment.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Milkmen Say Gas Saving Wouldn't Keep 'Old Mother Hubbard's Teakettle Hot'

Opposition to the banning of Sunday wholesale deliveries of milk in the Greater Boston area by the Office of Defense Transportation was expressed today in a telegram sent to John L. Rogers, Director of the ODT, in Washington. The wire read as follows:

"Regulation of Office of Defense Transportation, effective June 5, 1943, requiring omission of wholesale deliveries on Sundays of milk in this area, is causing distribution hardships with consumers and processors which cannot possibly be compensated for by ridiculous amount of saving which may be made in conserving gasoline.

"The experiment is unsuccessful. Two trips in one day do not compensate for the omission of one trip in two days. The amount of gasoline conserved would not keep Old Mother Hubbard's teakettle hot. Please reverse this regulation before June 12, 1943.

(Sgd) Independent Milk Dealers Association, Otis H. Parker, President."

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:48 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:49 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:37 a. m.

Antistrike Bill Being Directed Against Lewis

Congress pushes measure as southern coal operators see failure ahead in wage parley.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Washington is once more debating the question, can antistrike laws stop strikes?

Congress thinks they can, or at least can help. In a few days a compromise antistrike law will emerge from Senate and House. Incidentally it will be the first major piece of antilabor legislation in the history of the New Deal.

The real father of this legislation is John L. Lewis. The legislation is directed against him. Congressional and national resentment against him is being kept alive, after two preliminary coal strikes, by the threat of a further walkout June 20, if an agreement with operators has not been reached previously.

Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Operators, was gloomy over the prospect of success by direct negotiations today. He declared as conferences started again that "it looks now as though we will report to the War Labor Board that no agreement appears possible on the portal-to-portal issue."

Previous Failures Cited

The history of antistrike legislation over a period of 50 years is cited by the United States Department of Labor, not only in the United States but in Canada, Australia, Great Britain and other countries, as indicating that flat legislative bans on strikes are generally ineffective. So far as the history of such legislation goes, the Department makes out a fairly persuasive case that just passing a law against strikes does not stop strikes. A good many countries have tried the experiment, and it generally has failed.

But the new situation is obviously different. At the present time a war is on. Labor leaders of the country have given no-strike pledges. The prevailing working-man's sentiment of the country is against strikes. Under these circumstances, it is argued by many, antistrike legislation may be effective.

In addition to this sentiment, there is a strong feeling that in any case, effective or not, some strong expression of legislative disapproval of the coal miners' tactics is called for. Under the present circumstances an antistrike bill of some form or other is almost inevitable and automatic. The question is, what form shall it take?

Important Witnesses

As the House committee proposed the original Smith bill Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, led an important group of Government witnesses against the measure, a group so important that it is hard to ignore. They particularly objected to the House "30-day cooling-off" period, and a provision requiring a secret ballot before strikes could occur.

Opponents of these provisions

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Axis Claims Allied Landing Foiled; Churchill Declares Invasion at Hand; U.S. Withholds Argentine Recognition

Washington uncertain on extent of Ramirez regime's friendship with Allies.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The new Argentine Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez is regarded in diplomatic quarters here as an improvement over the Castillo regime, but judgment is being reserved as to whether the new Argentine Cabinet of military men marks any kind of addition to the world's pro-Allied or pro-democratic forces.

Washington has certainly not made up its mind yet on the question of recognizing the new Government, and there is the disposition to wait for further clarification of events to disclose just how far the change of regime represents a change of heart rather than merely new window-dressing.

The uprising, it is believed here, was motivated largely by military dissatisfaction over the policies of President Castillo, which had incurred for Argentina the distrust and displeasure of most of the United Nations, including the United States, and had produced a kind of economic isolation which Argentina's leaders had not counted on.

Lend-Lease Alarm

Argentine military leaders, it is reported here, were alarmed to discover that the Castillo policies had deprived their nation of all hope of obtaining Lend-Lease armaments from the United States. They looked around them and saw Brazil and other Latin-American countries receiving planes and guns while Argentina's defenses remained static. They also noted how the war was going and decided that President Castillo had "backed the wrong horse" in counting on an Axis victory or at least a stalemate.

So a prime reason for the revolt, it is held here, was the desire to establish a Government which could do business with the United Nations.

Coincidentally, a reason for the new change in the Cabinet accomplished by the resignation of Gen. Arturo Rawson in favor of General Ramirez, it is believed, was the desire to get rid of men who were too plainly identified with the Axis to be satisfactory to the United States and other governments which are to pass on the question of recognition of the new regime.

More to Come

There is a feeling here that the revolution has not yet been played out to its final conclusion. General Ramirez has said that, while Argentina intends to follow a cordial policy toward the American peoples, "as regards other countries, Argentina's policy is at present that of neutrality." The "other

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Prime Minister reports Allied toll on U-boats now exceeds output of German shipyards.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today, in a review of his conferences in Washington and North Africa, that invasion on a large scale is imminent, that the U-boats are now being destroyed faster than they are being built, and that the aim of the Allies is "complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air, in addition to all other means."

Mr. Churchill said that "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching." He added that "operations now impending in the European theater of war have been fitted into their proper place in relation to the general war," but did not explain what these operations might be.

The Prime Minister called Stalingrad and Tunisia the greatest military disasters that have ever befallen Germany in all its history. He said that Hitler's Afrika Korps had been expected to hold in Tunisia until August, according to information obtained from captured Generals.

Mr. Churchill reported severe British losses in Tunisia, with the Eighth Army suffering about 11,500 casualties and the First Army 23,500. In all, he stated, 37,000 were killed and missing during the campaign.

248,000 Prisoners Taken

The total number of prisoners taken by the Allied forces was 248,000, he disclosed—an increase of 24,000 over previously published figures. The American Second Corps captured 37,000 prisoners of which 33,000 were Germans, the Prime Minister reported. He estimated that the Axis lost a total of 300,000 soldiers in Tunisia alone, of which more than half were Germans.

What has impressed him more than anything else in his latest travels, he told Commons, is the growing extent of Anglo-American understanding and co-operation. The House of Commons responded enthusiastically when the Premier emphasized with special fervor how his new contacts with Washington and on the North African front had convinced him that the present working partnership between British and Americans constitutes "an age of memorable events" for the future of civilization.

Of President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill said: "My own relations with the illustrious President of the United States have become in these years at war those of personal friendship and regard and nothing will ever happen to separate us in comradeship and partnership of thought and action while we remain responsible for the conduct of affairs."

High Praise for Marshall

The Premier paid special tribute to Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff who accompanied him from the United States to Gibraltar and Algiers, and whom he termed a "man of singular eminence of mind and character."

Reminding the House of Commons that the entire expanse of the global war was reviewed at Washington, Mr. Churchill said: "There have been no sort of differences such as occurred in the last war—inevitably on account of the forces at work—between politicians and military men. All I can say is that Anglo-American policy, strategy, and economy were brought into full focus and punch in those 15 days at Washington."

The Premier reminded the Com-

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Text of Churchill's Report to House of Commons: First Page, Second Section.

By a Staff Artist

War's Focal Point

The relation of the island of Lampedusa, where the Axis claims a British landing attempt has been repulsed, to Sicily and the Allied bases in Tunisia is shown above. Stars indicate targets in latest Allied aerial attacks.

Allied Invasion of Greece Put Next After Italy

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 8—Appointment of Reginald Leeper, one of the most brilliant men in the British Foreign office, as British Ambassador to the Greek Government in Cairo is considered in Greek circles here as indicating the importance Britain attaches to Greek affairs at the present time.

Indeed as an important British official said recently, "After Italy Greece is now the most important country in the Mediterranean from the United Nations point of view."

Revival of United Nations interest in Greece seems to indicate that Allied operations against the Greek islands and on the Greek mainland will take place this summer.

Didn't Hold Until July

The Axis appears to be extremely nervous over the possibility and reliable reports from Berlin reaching here all indicate that the unexpectedly quick Allied triumph in Tunisia has upset all of Hitler's military plans.

According to reliable Axis sources the German High Command was confident that the Axis armies would hold Tunisia until July and this would give Hitler time to launch his great offensive on the Eastern Front against Russia because German military experts estimate that it takes at least two months to prepare new operations, even after such important victories as the United Nations gained in Tunisia.

With the sudden collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia Hitler's Generals see all their elaborate plans upset and they fear important Allied operations in the Mediterranean basin during the month of July—two months after termination of the Tunisian campaign.

Offensive Takes Time

Faced with such possibilities it appears that many of Hitler's military advisers are against attacks because they argue that two months' time is too short to terminate the Russian offensive and Germany is now menaced with the possibility of Allied landings elsewhere.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Argentine People Dissatisfied; Want Stand on Side of Allies

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

President Ramirez of the Argentine Provisional Government today rode the uneasy waves of national feeling that remained tautly quiet under martial law. But the people stirred with a groundswell of dissatisfaction over dashing of their early hopes for a stand frankly on the side of the United Nations.

Through a haze of confusing reports as cabled by the Associated Press and drawn from other sources, that is the outline now emerging.

Censorship remains so severe in Buenos Aires that much of the available information is being relayed via Montevideo in Uruguay, 120 miles away down the Rio de la Plata.

In a bulletin that indirectly testified to the depth and scope of popular dissatisfaction, General Ramirez last night clamped down the threat of "very severe measures" against anyone who circulated reports that the situation was not "absolutely normal."

'Treason' Charges

The penalty for "attempts of that nature" is that they will be considered henceforth "as treason against the country."

Following the dissolution of Congress, which had been scheduled to meet today, these repressive acts exceeded anything imposed by the ousted Castillo regime under its "state of siege."

The personnel of the new Cabinet, sworn in last night along with President Ramirez, further dampened expectations that the overthrow of Dr. Castillo would bring a long quick jump toward restoration of democracy at home and in foreign relations.

There is one lone civilian, and he a rightist, among three generals, three admirals, and one colonel in the Cabinet.

Members of the new Cabinet are:

Vice-President, Admiral Saba Sueyro; Minister of the Interior, Col. Aiberto Gilbert; Foreign Relations, Rear Admiral Segundo Storni; Finance, Jorge Stana Marina, the only civilian, who formerly was President of the Bank of the Nation, Justice and Public Instruction, Col. Elbio Anaya; War, Gen. Edelmiro Farrell; Navy, Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro; Agriculture, Gen. Diego Mason; Public Works, Vice-Admiral Ismael Galindez.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, who headed the revolutionary troops and tried to form the first Provisional Government, has publicly affirmed that the "fundamental cause" of the Army's action on June 4 was recognition that revolt was "indispensable to save the situation and rectify the isolationist situation in which we now so unjustly find ourselves.

Rawson's Views

"I have not modified any fundamental ideas enunciated in the proclamation distributed by the Army on the morning of June 4 with regard to national or international policy as well as any observations upon state, administrative and public decency. At that time I gave my full support to legality as indispensable for the normality of the country by putting an end to fraud and corruption and restoring the popular rights of citizens."

Reactionary forces have steered the revolution their way. To meet liberal demands somewhat, the Cabinet took on a slightly less rightist tinge before being completed.

French Cabinet of 11 Chosen As Temporary Ruling Agency

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 8 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation officially announced formation of a Cabinet of 11 members yesterday to act as the governing agency until a provisional government is established upon liberation of the home country.

The announcement came at the end of a day of rumors and, coming in three separate communiqués, was vague in some respects. It also spoke of the formation of a war committee "to assure general conduct of the war."

The official make-up of the new Cabinet is:

Foreign Affairs—René Massigli.
Co-ordinator of Moslem Affairs—Gen. Georges Catroux.
Armaments—Jean Monnet.
Colonies—René Pleven.
Communications and Merchant Marine—René Meyer.
Information—Henri Bonnet.
Interior—Andre Philip.
Justice, Education and Health—Dr. Jules Abadie, who had been Gen. Henri Giraud's Secretary of the Interior.
Finance—Maurice Couve de Murville.
Production and Commerce—Andrew Diethelm.
Labor and Social Affairs—Adrien Tixier.

The Committee appointed Gabriel Puaux, former High Commissioner in Syria, as successor to Gen. Auguste Noguès as Resident-General of Morocco, and named Jean Helleu, High Commissioner in Syria, to succeed General Catroux, now a member of the Committee and Governor General of Algeria.

Membership of the War Committee was not announced nor was its size disclosed.

General Giraud and General de Gaulle, the co-Presidents, were not listed for portfolios, indicating that there was no agreement yet on this point.

It was generally expected, however, that General Giraud would continue as Commander in Chief of the French Army.

The only important Cabinet posts still unfilled are those of Minister of War, Navy, and Air—which might be grouped in a single portfolio as has been done before in France.

As the Committee is not formally set up as a government, the members will not be called Ministers, but will be merely holders of portfolios. What would in a normal French government be known as Ministries will be given the American name of Departments.

U. S. Accepts Leadership In United Nations Plans

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The United States is today pledged to take the initiative in calling a series of United Nations conferences to carry forward into new fields the postwar planning which was begun at the Allied food parley which was concluded last week at Hot Springs, Va.

Such further conferences had been previously hinted, but the President definitely assured more than 400 delegates, advisers, and specialists representing 80 per cent of the world's 2,000,000,000 inhabitants in a world broadcast delivered in the mirrored East Room of the White House, that the political and economic questions not touched upon at Hot Springs will have the early and united attention of the Allied governments.

Mr. Roosevelt was warmly applauded when he made it clear that in his judgment the American Government intended to play a full and continuing role in the peace as well as in the war.

He commended the conference for having recommended the creation of a permanent United Na-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allied attempt to land on Lampedusa Island defeated, Rome and Berlin reports say.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Developments in the Mediterranean and in Russia give emphasis to Prime Minister Churchill's statement that "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching."

Berlin and Rome claim that a British sea-borne force has made an unsuccessful attempt to land on the tiny island of Lampedusa, about 70 miles off the Tunisian coast. Axis broadcasts say several British naval craft have been sunk and that troops who got ashore have been wiped out. There has been no confirmation of the report from either British or American sources and enemy claims no doubt are greatly exaggerated. If such an operation did take place, it probably was merely a Commando raid to test the island's defenses.

However, it seems more certain than ever that large-scale amphibious movements against Italy's Mediterranean islands are about to begin. The constant rain of bombs on Pantelleria continues and heavy new punishment has been meted out to the important ferry port of Messina in Sicily.

General Eisenhower's Headquarters says every type of Allied aircraft, from Flying Fortresses to Warhawks, has struck at Pantelleria in the past 24 hours and that burning targets have sent smoke clouds 4,000 feet above the base.

Final plans for future operations in the Mediterranean theater may be under discussion in Washington today between General Marshall and President Roosevelt. General Marshall has just returned to the Capital from his conferences with General Eisenhower and Mr. Churchill.

In Russia, the Germans are making strong feeler thrusts in four key sectors and at the same time are broadcasting reports that a Soviet drive will be made on northern Finland to support an Anglo-American blow from the West.

In three more days it will be the anniversary of the start of Hitler's 1942 offensive, and Moscow is tense with anticipation. The areas in which the Germans are probing Soviet defenses are the so-called "hinge" sector near Sevsk, halfway between Moscow and Rostov; near Belgorod; near Balakleya on the Donets, and northwest of Moscow

Secretary Knox has disclosed in Washington that Admiral King, United States Fleet Commander, has conferred on the West Coast with Admiral Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet. It remains to be seen whether this discussion presages relatively quick naval action against the Japanese. But in the meantime, aerial activity appears to be picking up again in the Far East. United States fighter planes have shot down 19 Zeros and damaged six others over the Solomons.

And in Chungking, a Chinese Army spokesman has announced that China's vast "Rice Bowl is no longer in danger" as a result of the great Chinese victory over the Japanese on the upper Yangtze River.

Lampedusa:

Barren Island South of Sicily

The Island of Lampedusa, 70 miles east of Sousse on the East Tunisian coast and 120 miles south of Sicily, normally has a population of about 3,500, of whom one fifth are convicts. It is a spot of desert jutting up from the Mediterranean and the most southerly of Italy's outlying defense positions. Although it once figured as a secondary Italian air base, it has

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Stock Building In Fuel Oil By Aug. 1 Forecast

It will be August 1, members of the petroleum industry in Boston believe, before the East Coast begins receiving enough fuel oil to start building up its stocks and filling its storage tanks. Although this is somewhat later than the date predicted by the Office of Price Administration, it still leaves a safe margin of three months before the start of the heating season, oil men point out.

By August 1, the "Big Inch" pipeline, now completed between the Texas oil fields and Norris City, Ill., will have been extended to New Jersey and 300,000 barrels of petroleum will be pouring through it into the East Coast daily.

Fred N. Beckwith, Executive Secretary of the Oil Heat Institute of New England, said today, "I confess I am somewhat optimistic about next winter. If the supply comes up to what we can plan on at present, and provided we don't run into interference in the construction of the pipe line, we shall have enough oil next winter to carry out our rationing program without running completely out of petroleum at any period as we did last year. We shall have no surplus," Mr. Beckwith said, "but we shall have sufficient."

Deliveries Delayed

"I can't see how," he added, "we are going to build up our inventories by the first of July sufficiently to make much headway on deliveries to the consumer."

Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association, who has just returned from Washington, declared today that he expected New England could safely look forward to having "about the same amount of fuel oil as last year."

In spite of the demands of the armed forces upon East Coast petroleum stocks, which spokesmen in the industry today described as heavier than anything they had planned on, it was the consensus that the increase in tanker construction and in the number of escort vessels being built would eventually result in oil being taken from South America and the Gulf ports. One prediction was that the effect of this would be felt by about Sept. 1.

Mr. Morrill predicted that New England would again find itself "behind the eight-ball next winter as it was last" though he foresaw some slight improvement due to the fact that "we are better organized now to handle the program. We know," he said, "how to spread the supply around so as to get evener distribution."

More Than Receiving

Figures still disclose that the East Coast is using more fuel oil at present than it is receiving. The savings effected by the ban on pleasure driving, the reduction in value of B and C ration coupons, and the curtailment of bus, taxi, and truck mileage, have resulted in an increase in the gasoline inventories in New England from 441,460 barrels to 450,551. But this has not as yet affected fuel oil stocks.

The pleasure driving ban will show that it has teeth when about 500 motorists in Metropolitan Boston are called soon to explain to their ration boards why their cars were parked at amusement centers during last week end.

State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan anounced today that inspectors took the license numbers of cars parked at Wollaston and Revere beaches, at the Revere dog racing track, at Stoneham Town Hall during the showing of a municipal opera, and at several golf clubs.

Meanwhile, a vigorous protest was lodged with New England Senators and Representatives in Washington by the Boston local (No. 496) of the Taxicab, Bus, Funeral Drivers and Chauffeurs Union against reduction in taxi mileage. The Union President, John V. Jenkins, petitioned for an adjustment "that will enable the operators of taxicabs in Boston to serve the essential transportation needs of the community."

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Part of Bay State's War Contribution

By a Staff Photographer

Ad Club Shows Massachusetts Products

Miss Bertha Bannon, member of the Advertising Club of Boston, tries on one of the overshoes at the exhibit. In the background is a rubber boat, part of Flying Fortress equipment, made by Hood Rubber Company. The exhibit was part of the Ad Club's observance of Massachusetts Day.

'Ad' Club Told Of Transitions In Production

From civilian candy to military coils, from fashionable rainboots to life-rafts, from razor blades to carburetor parts, the story of the Bay State conversion to war production in becoming the nation's leading state in value of contracts was recounted by military and industrial leaders at the Advertising Club of Boston.

"Massachusetts Day," was celebrated in the Hotel Statler as club members inspected graphic exhibits of vital materials and heard talks by Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Commander of the Port of Boston, and Paul N. Swaffield, advertising manager of the Hood Rubber Co. and chariman of the day.

Exhibits showed "pre-war" overshoes stacked up against life rafts and special gas tanks; electric refrigerators from plants now turning out military spotlights; and candy-making facilities converted to production of metal parts for war machines.

The unopposed slate of officers, elected today, includes: President, Frederick W. Bliss, New England District Manager of Sales Development for General Electric Co.; First Vice-President, Mr. Swaffield; Second Vice-President, George C. Wiswell, Treasurer of Chambers & Wiswell; Treasurer, Arthur V. Howland, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer of Tileston & Hollingsworth Co.; Secretary, Carlton M. Strong, Manager of the Boston office of Rumford Press; and Directors for two years, G. Warren Cochrane, Jr., owner of the Cochrane Company; Elmer S. Lipsett of the advertising department of S. D. Warren Co.; John J. Quinn, General Sales Manager of Boston Consolidated Gas Co.; Carleton W. Richardson, Vice-President of United Business Service; and M. C. Welles, New England Manager of Parents' Magazine.

How to Get Full Employment Topic of Beveridge's New Book

Sir William Beveridge is writing a new book on the possible methods of obtaining full employment, he said today on a brief visit to Boston.

Providing jobs for everybody is a more important problem than insuring people against want, which he has already covered in his recent report, he observed.

To maintain employment at its highest percentage will require a great deal of international collaboration, he forecast.

The standard of living in any country depends to a degree on international trade, he said. Prior to this war when so many countries struck out solely for their own independent interests as they saw them, they damaged themselves as well as others.

Nations must obviously have some co-operation on trade, currency and in other fields.

Sir William said he had very little doubt that something like his broad plan of social insurance would be adopted in Britain, though it might not be just everything he wanted.

"My plan is designed to provide an income when you don't work," he observed. "Behind that is the more important problem of providing jobs for everybody. That is not in my report. I am writing a new book on that."

Sir William came to Boston as a guest of the Boston Conference on Distribution, and spoke informally to a number of businessmen at the Hotel Copley-Plaza this morning. He visited Governor Saltonstall, was introduced before the Massachusetts Senate and then went to lunch with Governor Saltonstall at the Harvard Club. Tonight he goes to Toronto.

There are three basic conditions of security for the individual after the war—a lasting peace, a job where you can work, and an income when you can't work. These are not independent one of another, he declared, but all three are required to keep a person in security.

Noting that poverty would not be eliminated by his plan of social insurance, because some poverty comes through people's own weakness of character, he said that if his plan was adopted in Britain nobody would be without subsistence—a bare minimum. "Everything beyond that," he added, "a person has to provide for himself."

To obtain the minimum, a person would have to work if capable. The able bodied would not be kept on unemployment insurance indefinitely. After six months they would be required to go to a training center if desirable to fit them to other types of work for which there was more opportunity.

Sir William objected to the dole system because he felt it thoroughly wrong to do nothing for the unemployed but to give them money. His plan, he said, was not a step toward socialism.

He felt Mr. Churchill should not worry about how to get the money to finance his plan of social insurance, because the British Government should go ahead with it at all costs. He declared the plan to make certain that everybody has a minimum income should be the first charge on the total production of the country, provided the man will work if he has a job.

When the war was over he thought Britain would not do as much to socialize things as now, and would return more to private initiative, but not as far as this country, as the British were not as frightened at government initiative as America. The United States, he predicted, will make quite a determined effort to get back to private initiative. In Russia the direct opposite would be found, because Russia would continue with its policy of state action.

The pioneering spirit in the United States strengthened the sentiment here for reliance on private initiative, he pointed out, adding that most of the pioneering people in Britain had come here. This is also a much bigger country. He felt the problems much more complicated for the United States.

Saltonstall Writes to Russia

Governor Saltonstall, in proclaiming Tuesday, June 22, as "Tribute to Russia Day," has emphasized the current "Write to Russia Campaign" by himself directing a letter to a public official in the Soviet Union, Russian War Relief in Boston, has announced.

The day designated by the Governor marks the second anniversary of Russia's entry into the war. On this day hotels in Boston are to feature Russian dishes and bookstores are to display window exhibits of Russian books. On this day also is the climax of the "Write to Russia Campaign" in which Russian War Relief has set a goal of stimulating 5,000,000 Americans to write to individual Russians. Purpose of the writing campaign is to cement better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, break down mutual suspicion, and distrust, and express loyalty and admiration for Russia in its fight against the common enemy, Germany, according to Russian War Relief.

Following is Governor Saltonstall's letter:

To a Soviet Public Official:

The people of Massachusetts have watched with deep sympathy and admiration the fight you are making against the Nazi invaders. Our boys are now in the battle with you and we on the home front are with you, too, in your gallant fight.

My job as Governor is to carry out the laws passed by our Legislature, or general assembly, and to help carry out our national policies to the best of our ability. The major portion of our government, however, is carried out by our cities and towns and the State's task is largely to help them in their work.

One of the most satisfying duties at present is to visit many war plants which are given awards by the Army and Navy for outstanding production.

In this State we manufacture great numbers of warships and also a large quantity of guns, parts for airplanes, instruments of all kinds, shoes, and cloth for uniforms. One of the most interesting things I have seen was a factory with old, abandoned machinery which has been put in order to make the newest plastic gasoline tanks for airplanes. We are making every effort, day and night, to make still more weapons and war materials and trust that ever increasing amounts will reach you. Together we will go forward to victory.

I should be very glad, if you would write to me.

Sincerely yours,
Leverett Saltonstall
Governor of Massachusetts

Letters from all walks of American life are being solicited by Russian War Relief and may be sent to headquarters at 128 Newbury Street, Boston, it was announced. They may be addressed to groups, as nurses, school teachers, mothers, soldiers, or simply to a Russian Ally. Letters should be one page long, on thin paper. Envelopes are not required.

Adult Education Center to Celebrate

The 10th anniversary of the Boston Center for Adult Education will be observed with a three-day "birthday party" beginning Friday and ending Sunday evening, it was announced today.

On Sunday evening five informal groups will discuss how adult education can best make its maximum contribution toward winning the war, winning the peace, expanding the leadership of adult education for richer living after the war, and sustaining and promoting intellectual, creative and spiritual values during the war.

Bay State Is Ninth In Tube Collections

Toothpaste and other collapsible metal tubes collected for scrap on a national basis during May totaled only 397,052, compared with 438,609 for April and 522,539 for March.

Massachusetts collections ranked eighth for the United States as a whole in May. The Bay State holds ninth place, counting all tubes collected since the beginning of the collections.

Court Proposes Raytheon Loan Vacating Fund

Possible lengthy litigation was avoided in Federal Court today when Judge George C. Sweeney proposed that the Raytheon Company loan $5,000 without interest to N. L. Steffens to enable the latter to remove goods from his 241-room furniture warehouse in Newton before July 1.

The warehouse is being taken over by the United States Government under authority of the War Powers Act for use in manufacturing war supplies, the court was told. The Raytheon Company moved into a part of the building four or six months ago according to statement to the court by counsel for Mr. Steffens.

Papers for immediate possession of the entire property have been served on Mr. Steffens. Mr. Steffens claimed, however, that it would take two months to vacate the warehouse because of the manpower shortage and inability to find suitable quarters.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight; little change in temperature Wednesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight; little change in temperature Wednesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:06 p. m.; height 8.3 feet. Wednesday, 4:14 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Aiken Blames OPA for N. E. Feed Shortage

Seriousness of the critical feed shortage which has developed in New England—a shortage which may force drastic cuts in milk and poultry production—was emphasized today by Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont.

At the same time, transportation of Canadian grain to the Northeastern States by the Federal Government as an emergency solution to the crisis was announced by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts State Conservator.

Speaking in Washington, Senator Aiken said that many dairy and poultry farmers of the region would be unable to sustain their stocks as many mills had shut down for lack of corn, wheat, and barley. "I understand that almost all New England mills were forced to close last week, and others are running out of supplies this week," he said.

Senator Aiken blamed OPA regulations for the corn and alfalfa meal shortage, stating that the agency apparently "does not know what it's doing" in adopting price ceiling on these commodities.

"Corn is virtually off the market," he added. "The release of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, through the Tobey Amendment to the Lend-Lease appropriation last week will help out some," he said, and he added that "probably we can get some Canadian feed."

Colonel Sullivan said that arrangements had been made to transport the much-needed grain from Canada through the Great Lakes and by rail from Buffalo to relieve the acute feed shortage that has threatened the very existence of New England cattle and poultry.

He was unable to state just when the Canadian grain would arrive in this area, but said that the War Production Board had granted space for 20,000,000 more bushels of grain to be transported from Canada than it did last year.

Commenting on corn, which is practically nonexistent in New England markets, Senator Aiken said:

"If the OPA would let the price rise so that its value for poultry feed would compare to its value for hog feed, it would help. The ceiling now is $1.10 for poultry feed and $1.35 for feed hogs. It's not hard to see what is happening to the corn—it's going to western hog farmers for the higher price.

"In addition, the long range problem is even more serious. Corn is not getting planted. The western farmer is holding on to every bushel of corn he has, because he doesn't know whether he'll have any more."

Postwar Housing, Social Conditions, Bank Forum Topics

Postwar housing and social conditions will be discussed at tonight's dinner meeting of the Savings Bank Forum of Massachusetts at the Boston City Club.

Retiring President Fred Holdsworth, Jr., of the Worcester County Institution for Savings will present the new President, Edward M. Harris, of the Home Savings Bank of Boston.

Postwar housing conditions will be discussed by Prof. Walter C. Voss, head of the Department of Building, Engineering, and Construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Willem Jean Pinard, Associate Professor of Sociology at Northeastern University, will speak on "Postwar Social Conditions." A lecturer on social sciences at Kings College, Professor Pinard came to America from England about seven years ago, and is regarded today as one of the foremost authorities on sociology.

More Grove Trials Set for June 15

Judge Frank J. Donahue of Suffolk Superior Court yesterday set June 15 as the date for the second trial resulting from the Cocoanut Grove disaster of last November in which 490 persons perished.

The defendants, who are charged with conspiracy to violate the building laws, are Barnett Welansky, operator of the Grove; his brother, James Welansky, Manager on the night of the fire; Samuel Rudnick, building contractor; David Gilbert, foreman on the job; Reuben Bodenhorn, designer and interior decorator, and Theodore Eldracher, Boston building inspector.

In the first trial Barnett Welansky was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to 12 to 15 years in State Prison, a sentence he is now serving.

New Englanders Get Citations

Citations received by New Englanders on the fighting fronts today included seven Army airmen in the Southwest Pacific, for 50 flights, carrying supplies to advanced posts, transporting troops and evacuating wounded.

They are: Technical Sergeant Nicholas J. Andreas, Beverly; Corporal Ferdinand Milisci, Allston; Corporal Dennis Murray, Dorchester; Private John V. Ballantine, Worcester; Technical Sergeant Julius Bryan, Norwich, Conn.; Corporal Levi E. Parsons, Jr., Dawson, Conn., and Sergeant William E. Boffa, Providence.

Among 14 fighter pilots of the Eighth Air Force who received medallions in England for prior service with the Royal Air Force are: First Lieut. Richard Savoy, Island Pond, Vt., and Second Lieuts. Harvey L. Cook, Essex, Mass., and Frederick Osborn Trafton, Farmington, N. H.

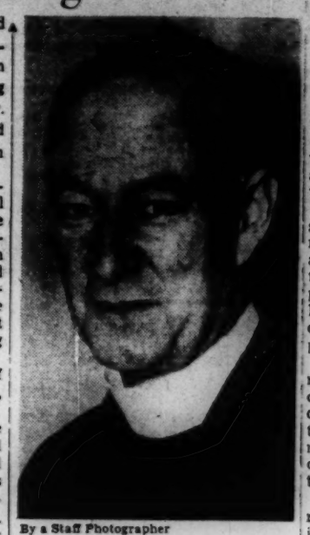
Australian Says U. S. to Have Aid in Policing the Pacific

Australia will be happy and ready to work in close co-operation with America not only in policing the Pacific but in trying to bring progress to the Pacific, Dr. C. Bernard Cockett, distinguished Australian churchman, declared in Boston this morning.

"We consider that Australian-American Pacific co-operation will be regional," he said. "It will lie within the greater Anglo-American co-operation, which in turn will be within a world-wide Allied co-operation." He stressed the importance of regional groups on the basis that "you've got to start somewhere. It's no good jumping at the moon."

Allied co-operation will, of course, include China and Russia, he added.

In addition to the inevitable closer diplomatic, economic, and military co-operation which will come after the war, Australians also desire educational and religious co-operation, according to Dr. Cockett. "We are the two countries where secularism has held sway," he said, "and we have learned that in the new world order it will not be enough to have just material co-operation."



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. C. B. Cockett

President of the Australian Council of Churches.

Heads Church Council

Dr. Cockett, who is President both of the Australian Council of Churches and the Congregational Union of Australia and New Zealand, holds the opinion that the separation between the Church and State has helped to bring about the present world turmoil. "Division between Church and State has played into the hands of the gangsters," he declared. "It is necessary for community services, the religious power of the Church, and the secular power of the State to draw closer together for the good of the community." They have done so in Australia, under the threat of invasion, he said.

Dr. Cockett is in favor of having a Christian organization securing Christian candidates for municipal and national elections, and says that they are working toward this end in Australia. Granted that "we will never have better government without better men and women," he asserted that personal religion is not enough. "It is the center, but it must express itself in social, national, and international service."

Australian churches, according to Dr. Cockett, are in favor of a peace plan that includes a world court, an international police force, and the acceptance of the Atlantic Charter as the basis for a new order for all co-operative peoples. That means that when Germany, Italy, and Japan have given proof of their repentance, there is no reason why they should not be included, he said.

New Guinea Natives' Aid

As "thrilling vindication" of Christian missions, he spoke of the assistance given the Australians and Americans in New Guinea by the Fuzzy-Wuzzies of New Zealand. "One of the factors in the salvation of New Guinea was that our forces possessed a native carrier line because the Papuans were favorable to the Allies. Had they been pro-Japanese," Dr. Crockett asserted, "in all probability New Guinea would have fallen, Australia been invaded, and southern California blitzed before the United States was prepared."

Receives Doctorate

Dr. Cockett left Australia by freighter on April 4 to give the Commencement address at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California. The school conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws "to signalize and celebrate the tie which increasingly binds our two countries." Having visited churches and colleges across the United States, he is now en route to Canada and back to Australia, where he is minister of the famous Pitt Street Congregational Church of Sydney.

Tells About Odd Query

Dr. Cockett expressed astonishment at being asked in all seriousness by a number of persons in the United States when Australia was going to become "the 49th state." Such an idea is "utter hooey," he commented.

He finds that many Americans still do not understand Australia's loyalty to the British Commonwealth. "We are part of a world-wide British brotherhood," he explained. "When I go to Canada, for instance, I feel that Canada belongs to me. It is part of my heritage. Am I going to throw that heritage away for nothing?"

Among he steps Australia has taken at nome to prepare for the postwar world, Dr. Cockett listed the establishment of a Federal postwar reconstruction department, the formation of a rehabilitation service for returned soldiers, and the initiation of a national youth movement to bring discipline back to democracy. In the latter which has just been started he said the churches, the State, and the voluntary youth organizations are working together for the welfare of young people.

Overcharging By Cab Drivers Under Inquiry

Spurred by frequent reports that taxicab drivers in Boston are overcharging servicemen and other visitors, Boston police today began a thorough investigation of taxi fare practices.

First result of the campaign was suspension of one cab driver's right to operate in Boston, after a serviceman and his wife charged that the driver had forced each to pay a 90 cent fare for a trip to Fenway Park, when the 90-cent charge actually covered both passengers.

Police officials report that the most common complaints involve charges that cab drivers are requiring each passenger in the cab to pay the fare registered on the meter. Actually, they warned, only one person in the group is required to pay the meter amount.

They urged cab passengers to report any instances of overcharging. In addition they said that persons charged excessive amounts may also go to court and obtain a warrant for larceny in such cases.

'Among the most serious complaints made thus far involved two British sailors. According to the police, the sailors rode a short distance at which time the driver told each sailor he had to pay the fare registered on the meter. Each sailor offered a $10 bill. But each received only change for $1. Thus the short ride cost each sailor more than $9.

It has also been reported that some cab drivers are charging a flat rate of $4 to carry a group to Suffolk Downs race track from downtown Boston, when the actual registered fare is less than $1.

Police also warned riders to check the meter reading when entering a cab. It has been reported that the meters in some cabs have registered as high as 65 cents before the trip is actually begun.

Canning All They Can Can Can Prove Disastrous to Sugar Can

Food Problems in New England

Either New England's "sweet tooth" has hit a new high, or else housewives of the region are planning on canning about everything in sight. That's how the Regional Office of Price Administration sized up the situation today as it viewed with some embarrassment the rapidly diminishing supplies of sugar.

Terming this sudden sugar buying wholly "unnecessary" and a "heavy drain on sugar supplies," officials of the OPA reminded people that the regular Stamp No. 13 in War Book One is now valid for five pounds for household use, expiring on August 15. Coupons 15 and 16, each good for five pounds of sugar for canning, do not expire until October 31, and officials today urged householders not to use these special canning-sugar coupons until they need the sugar for that purpose.

Potatoes, Butter

Southern potatoes are arriving in New England in gradually increasing quantities, 25 carloads reaching the area yesterday as compared with 23, the highest daily figure last week.

The current butter shortage, however, may continue for at least another week, dealers predicted. The scarcity is a completely artificial one, brought on by the shift to the subsidy plan, dealers said. The new retail prices go into effect Thursday, and adequate supplies are expeced to arrive next week.

Food Ceilings

New uniform "market-basket" prices, similar to the ceilings now in force on more than 1,000 food commodities in 43 cities and towns of Greater Boston, will be extended to most of Essex County next week, the State OPA office announced last night.

A new maximum price list is being drawn up, which will go into force all along the North Shore to the New Hampshire line, and will be followed by new lists for other areas not yet covered by standard grocery ceiling, it was stated.

Milk Rise Opposed

Representatives of organized labor, holding membership on the State Labor Executive Committee of the OPA, yesterday backed the OPA in its stand against increasing milk prices in the Greater Boston area. The Committee voted to send a letter to Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture and Chairman of the State Milk Control Board, protesting a proposed two-cents-a-quart increase in the price of milk.

Coffee Stamps by Mail

Starting next Monday, coffee users who order by mail may enclose detached ration stamps with their order rather than the entire ration book, the OPA said today.

Tobin Is Prepared To Sign Big School Appropriation Bill

Mayor Tobin said today that he would sign the $16,240,697 maintenance budget of the Boston School Committee for the current year, which represents a boost of more than $552,000 over 1942 costs. He said that the School Committee had met all the requirements and reduced the original budgetary estimates by $251,000 at his instance.

Only one thing now remains before the Mayor will be ready to declare the city tax rate, and that is passage by the City Council of a $131,000 loan order providing for public works.

The Mayor had a conference this morning with representatives of the Womens Educational and Industrial Union, which in past years has operated cafeterias in most of the larger schools, and which this year had indicated to the School Committee that it would withdraw.

However, after conferring with Mayor Tobin and representatives of the School Committee, the Union decided it would remain for at least one more year while the School Committee studies the possibility of operating the cafeterias itself.

Another 'Kid' Ad By Railroad Coming

The New Haven Railroad will launch the third in its series of "Kid" ads this week in daily and weekly newspapers from Boston to New York. "The Kid and His Letter" is the subject of the third ad.

Figures released by the Wendell P. Colton Company show that to date the New Haven has received more than 60,000 requests for reproductions of the first ad in the series . . . "The Kid in Upper 4" . . . and more than 15,000 requests for the second ad "The Kid in the Convoy."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc. — Red "J," "K," and "L" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7 — Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Ration Book No. 3—Applications must be returned, postmarked before midnight, June 10.

Poultry Dealer Appears in Court

Another poultry dealer was brought into Federal Court today to answer charges made in an information alleging in 15 counts the buying and selling of poultry in violation of the Emergency Price Control Act.

He was Arthur J. Manchester of Westport, Mass. Upon pleading not guilty he was held in $2,500 bail for trial next Tuesday. The information alleged purchases and sales of poultry from New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet poultry dealers and retailers at prices in excess of price ceilings.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Boston Portraits" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Early Chinese Art" will be given at 2 p. m. by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Baldwin Offers Bonus Bill For World War II Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R) of New York today introduced the first World War II soldiers' bonus bill in Congress when he asked the House of Representatives "to provide a measure of postwar security" for members of the armed services and the Merchant Marine.

"It is my hope," Mr. Baldwin said in explaining his proposal, "that this planned bonus for our war heroes will obviate the tragic postwar spectacle of 23 years ago, when American soldiers and sailors had to march on Washington in order to get recognition.

"My bill would set up a separate fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the Second World War Veterans' and Seamen's Postwar Security Fund.

$8.33 a Month

"It provides that the Treasury shall deposit to the credit of every man and woman in the service a lump sum equal to $8.33 a month in the service since Pearl Harbor, that is to say $100 a year.

"It further provides that for privates in the Army and ordinary seamen in the Navy, the Government shall continue to make such monthly deposits as long as the individuals in question continue in the service, or until the cessation of hostilities.

"For noncommissioned officers, petty officers, merchant seamen, and commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, whose higher rates of pay warrant actuarial treatment, as soon as the original lump sum deposit based on $8.33 a month from Pearl Harbor, or enlistment, or commission date, to date of such deposit has been made, the Government will deduct 5 per cent of the monthly base pay and deposit it to their credit in the Veterans' Fund. All such deposits would receive 4 per cent interest compounded.

Options After War

"Finally, the measure provides that after the war the various individual members of our armed forces and Merchant Marine who are the beneficiaries of this fund may withdraw the money to their credit in whole or in part; may if in the Government service transfer all or any part of it to his credit in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; or may leave the money or any part of it in the Veterans' Fund at 4 per cent interest a year compounded, and add to it additional deposits so long as such deposits do not total more than $100 a year.

"I estimate that if enacted my bill will provide an average of between $300 and $440 in bonuses for each member of our armed forces and Merchant Marine at the end of the war and the total cost to the Government would be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000 distributed over a period of years, as against approximately the same amount paid out in a lump sum in bonuses after the last war."

Negroes Hail Willkie's Stand For Racial and Social Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—A telegram from Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, declaring that freedom and opportunity for all nations would come out of the war when it was won by the democracies, featured a huge Negro rally in Madison Square Garden here last night that demanded unconditional surrender of the Axis.

Mr. Willkie was unable to attend the rally in person, but there was an ovation when his message was read.

Seeing the conflict as having "made us all the more acutely aware of our own shortcomings—those economic, social and racial imperialisms which we have practiced within our own borders for years and which we still cling to"—Mr. Willkie held that the thoughtful man "as he hears pious declarations of our intentions toward the rest of the world, must feel a sense of mockery as he contemplates our own internal racial, social, and economic inequities."

"Freedom can no longer be the private possession of any one group or segment of our population any more than it can be the exclusive property of any one nation," he declared.

"But by bringing so sharply to our consciousness the magnitude of our own shortcomings, this war has performed a valuable service. We cannot correct such inequities unless we as a nation are acutely aware of them and determined to eliminate them. After every war in history, it has been those who contributed most who in the end achieved most in peace. You are pointing the way tonight. I know you will prevail. Good luck and God bless you all."

The meeting packed Madison Square Garden to the rafters and several hundred persons were turned away by the police for lack of room.

Resolutions were adopted calling on President Roosevelt as Commander in Chief to order equality in the armed forces and to end the "official policy of segregation and discrimination by the War Department. It urged freedom for all colonial peoples, the right of self-determination in India, the West Indies, and Puerto Rico, and strongly criticized the "evil of Jim Crow," social discrimination against the Negro, and the "defeatist activities" of John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America.

Paul Robeson, the Negro actor, had the lead in a dramatic spectacle entitled "For This We Fight," with a supporting cast of 200 which portrayed Negro contributions to American history.

Among the speakers were Representative Vito Marcantonio, Ferdinand C. Smith, Dr. Channing Tobias, Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, Charles A. Collins, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

Three Rhodes Scholars in Congress Share 12 Degrees Among Them

WASHINGTON (AP)—From the sheltered dormitories of Oxford to the noisy halls of Congress is quite a journey, but three Members of the House made it.

Until the present session, the only Rhodes scholar ever elected to Congress was Charles Russell Clason, a Massachusetts Republican who is in his seventh year in the House.

Mr, Clason now has been joined by two men who likewise studied at Oxford University, England, on Rhodes scholarships.

They are Representative William Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat, and Representative Robert Hale, a Republican from Maine.

This scholarly trio is armed with 12 degrees among them—four apiece.

Laden with scholastic honors and glittering keys on their watch chains, they go about their legislative work, but you would never, in talking with them, label any of them the bookworm type.

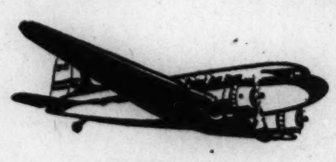
All three are lawyers. In addition, Mr. Fulbright, the youngest, used to be president of the University of Arkansas.

Both of the Republicans, by a coincidence, were awarded Rhodes scholarships as contestants from Maine. Mr. Clason, though now from Springfield, Mass., lived in Maine at that time.

Mr. Clason was at Oxford from 1914 through 1917. His degrees are: Bachelor of Arts from Bates College in 1911; Bachelor of Laws from Georgetown University in 1914; Bachelor of Arts in Jurisprudence from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1917, and Honorary Doctor of Laws from Bates in 1941. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Hale, who is from Portland, Maine, studied at Trinity College, Oxford, from 1910 through 1913.

Mr. Fulbright, who is from Fayetteville in northwest Arkansas, was at Pembroke College, Oxford, from 1925 through 1928, but did not study law there. Instead he took a course known as the "honor school of modern history," receiving Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees.



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A Wartime Sister Act

Wide World

Incident From Fort Worth, Texas

These five sisters, members of the Thompson family, are shown in one of the big bombers they help build. They work on B-24 Liberator bombers and C-87 Liberator Express transports at Consolidated Vultee. Left to right: Daphne Moody, tool cribs; Marie Hobbs, final assembly; Bell Nail, control surfaces; Freda Thompson, machine shop, and Jewell Stephenson, final assembly. The two other Thompson sisters are getting set also to work for victory. Rubye Marston has started training at school, and Dorothy Garmon plans to start training soon.

Arnold Sees End Of Planned Economy

By the Associated Press

Laramie, Wyo., June 8

Thurman Arnold, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals, sees "planners both to the left and right . . . they have a wavering faith in American traditions and a Utopian faith in government partnership with industrial cartels. . . ."

Despite all that, he told Wyoming University graduates yesterday, he foresees a new age of commercial freedom after the war, because "I know the ideal of a managed economic order is alien to every American tradition."

Senate O. K.'s 28 Billions Bill for Navy

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—A $27,637,000,000 naval appropriations bill, biggest single year's allotment to the Navy in history, was approved June 7 by the Senate even as Congress learned of plans for a new $3,922,637,400 naval shipbuilding program.

The measure, providing $9,118,000,000 for construction of surface ships and $4,583,000,000 for 29,142 airplanes, goes back to the House for consideration of Senate additions. The Senate added $73,000,000 for maintaining and operating shore activities, $95,000,000 for pay, subsistence and transportation and $28,900,000 for Marine Corps provisions and supplies.

While the Senate transferred $2,786,000,000 in direct cash appropriations previously approved by the House to contract authority, the total funds made available in the bill are slightly higher than provided by the House.

The Senate version also authorized the Navy to build replacements for over-age and destroyed vessels in line with the projected new shipbuilding program, disclosed by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, to supplement construction projects designed to add 600 vessels to the fighting fleets in the next fiscal year.

If the 480,000 tons were broken down into major categories, it could include six 30,000-ton aircraft carriers, 10 15,000-ton cruisers, 50 1,500-ton destroyers and 50 submarines of about the same tonnage. There was no indication, however, that any such schedule would be followed.

Albert Field Gilmore, C. S. B., Long Served Christian Science

Dr. Albert Field Gilmore, C. S. B., who passed on at his home in Boston early this morning after long and faithful devotion to the cause of Christian Science and his fellow man, is known among his world-wide circle of acquaintances as a friend, a guide, and a lover of all mankind.

Outstanding in the fullness of Dr. Gilmore's work are years of active service in many posts connected with Christian Science. His latest position as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society he had held since Sept. 1, 1932, following his resignation as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. As a lecturer he not only publicized the word of God in many lands, but added extensively to his wealth of knowledge and intimate understanding of the peoples of the world.

Ever since he embraced the cause of Christian Science, Dr. Gilmore moved from one post of trust to another, starting as First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Brooklyn, N. Y. For nearly five years he was Committee on Publication for the State of New York. He was called to Boston as Chief Editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel and The Herald of Christian Science in February, 1922, in which post he served until his appointment as lecturer late in 1929. He was President of The Mother Church in 1922-23.

Prior to his work in Christian Science, Dr. Gilmore was a member of the Maine State Legislature, a publisher of school textbooks and a graduate of Bates College. For many years he served as a Trustee of his Alma Mater, and was active on many committees in its behalf. As an undergraduate he captained the baseball team at first base, and was offered a professional baseball career.

Aside from his official capacities both within and without the Christian Science movement, Dr. Gilmore earned a wide reputation as author of nature books. A recent comment by one of Dr. Gilmore's friends was: "He walks with nature and his paths are peace." It was only natural that Dr. Gilmore's great love for his fellow man should reach out to embrace all expressions of life appearing in the form of flowers, birds, and the wild folk of the forest.

His studies of nature as well as religion led to his writing many books, prominent among which were "The Bible—Beacon Light of History," and "Links in Christianity's Chain."

His keen wit and ready humor, plus his sympathy for and deep spiritual insight into the problems of his fellow man, made him an acceptable public speaker, an understanding author, a trustworthy servant, and a loyal friend.

Funeral services will be for the family only, and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

Federal Workers Confirmation Bill Wins Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Proponents of legislation to require confirmation of virtually all Federal employees making more than $4,500 yearly scored a 43 to 22 victory on a major test vote in the Senate yesterday.

Final action on the bill awaited disposition of modifying amendments. Administration leaders want to eliminate employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Administration from terms of the measure—but they conceded odds against them are great.

Acting Majority Leader Lister Hill of Alabama announced his support of an amendment by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, to limit confirmation to heads of agencies and divisions, together with their chief assistants, and others classified as "policy making" officials.

Negro Workers Get Status of Whites

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has abolished pay differentials between white and Negro workers for a Texas company, saying in a broad opinion that "economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program."

The Board directed the Southport Petroleum Company of Texas City, Texas, to give pay increases to Negro employees which will "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification." The Board added that "to the credit of the company, this decision" was accepted by the management in good faith and spirit.

The Board's opinion, written by Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member and President of the University of North Carolina, said that:

"In this small but significant case the National War Labor Board abolishes the classifications 'colored laborer' and 'white laborer' and reclassifies both simply as 'laborers' with the same rates of pay for all that classification without discrimination on account of color.

"This wage increase is made without regard to the 'Little Steel' formula, but with regard simply for the democratic formula of equal pay for equal work in quantity and quality in the same classification."

Jewish Children Present Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8 — Some 6,000 children participated in the pageant "Rally of Hope," staged Sunday afternoon at the Madison Square Garden. Most of them were Jewish, representing public and religious schools, singing choruses to traditional and special music in a program designed to manifest the "solidarity between Jewish children of free America and those of enslaved Europe who 'have to find a country free.'"

This phrase occurred in the pageant, "The Golden Doors," by Erwin Piscator, which symbolized the plight of Jewish children in Europe from the time of Munich until now, and setting forth their efforts to get to Palestine, which they had been told is to be their own land.

The incidents were acted by a group of 30 youngsters in pantomime, while words expressing their emotions were spoken from a booth at the side of the arena by various persons.

Stella Adler, actress, was the narrator. Eddie Cantor spoke by way of telephone connection to the loud-speakers from Hollywood, and William Langer, United States Senator from North Dakota, delivered an address. Natalie Bodanya of the Metropolitan Opera led the general singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

House Group Offers a New Exclusion Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Undismayed by a setback June 7 in the House, the Immigration Committee, sponsors of a movement to repeal Chinese Exclusion Acts immediately offered a new bill.

The new measure, introduced by Representative Ed Gossett (D) of Texas, committee member, is based on a bill which failed to win approval of Committee members during a stormy executive session.

Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York said introduction of the measure meant "starting again almost from scratch" and that new hearings, possibly including testimony by State Department representatives, would be held.

Members determined to obtain some kind of bill to delete from the statutes what they termed the "stigma" of Chinese exclusion said they hoped to report to the House a measure that could be acted upon before Congress recessed for the summer.

Meanwhile a Committee member said opponents of the movement had stated in executive session they would be willing to have the Exclusion Acts wiped off the books but not willing to permit immigration of Chinese to this country.

Describing such sentiment "preposterous one supporter said privately this would have the effect of saying to the Chinese:

"We no longer prohibit you from entering this country, but we will not permit you the immigration quota on which to enter."

The new measure, a substitute for bills offered by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington and Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, would provide:

1. A quota of slightly more than 100 annually for Chinese immigration to this country.
2. Naturalization of Chinese as citizens of the United States.
3. Division of the quota allowed Chinese, permitting 75 per cent of it to be allotted Chinese residents of China proper and the remainder to Chinese residing outside China in order to prevent immigration of Chinese under quotas of other countries.

The measure would repeal statutes dating back to 1882 prohibiting entry of Chinese specifically and which were adopted following laying of the Union Pacific Railroad when numerous Chinese were brought to this country to help in road gangs laying the first transcontinental rail span.

How Carriers Are Named

United States aircraft carriers customarily are named after famous old ships and battles in American history.

Florida's 'Union Now' Step Highly Praised by Streit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Passage by the Florida Legislature of a memorial requesting the President and the Congress to call "at the earliest possible moment" a world convention of free peoples to frame a federal constitution has been greeted by Clarence Streit, author of "Union Now," as the most powerful support for his ideas to come from any state.

"Florida has a great future in the air—or a very dangerous one—depending on whether or not we succeed in starting on a world scale in this air age the kind of interstate federal democracy that our forefathers began so well on a continental scale in the oxcart era," Mr. Streit said in a letter from New York.

"The people of Florida have seen their danger and their opportunity. In so doing they have done a distinguished service to the United States of America, for they share their danger and opportunity with all our states."

Rejected by Massachusetts

The clause in the Florida memorial calling for a world conference is the same as the one rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1942, although votes in one fourth of the Commonwealth's districts had approved it by an average of three to one. Florida is the first state to adopt a "Union Now" policy through its legislature.

The text of the memorial follows:

"Whereas, peace under ordered liberty throughout the world is an end devoutly to be desired and worth making sacrifices to attain; and

"Whereas, intercommunication has become so rapid and the instruments of destruction so deadly that no nation can now lead a life of isolation in peace and safety; and

"Whereas, systems of alliance and balances of power and leagues have failed to accomplish more than a breathing space between wars; and

"Whereas, the people of the Thirteen States once faced the urgent need which free men through the world now face—the vital need of uniting their power in the strongest way to secure their common rights; and

"Whereas, the people of the Thirteen States then met that need by creating a common government, in the midst of war, and when the war was thus won but the peace was endangered, helped develop that emergency government into the more perfect Union embodied in the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, these principles of federal union have proved for more than 150 years to be the most successful solution known to history of the problem now confronting all free peoples, viz: how to unite so that all may live together peacefully, with freedom and prosperity; and

"Whereas, the American people have never yet explored how far they might apply their federal principles beyond the confines of the forty-eight (48) States in conjunction with other free peoples so as to secure the lasting world peace that only ordered liberty can provide; and

"Whereas, such exploration can not possibly do any harm and may achieve as great good as our Federal Convention of 1787:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida

"That the President and the Congress be requested to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples, to frame a federal constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government, subject to ratification by each people concerned, and

"Be it further resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Florida in the Congress of the United States."

Packard Attempts To Make Up Loss

DETROIT, June 8 (AP)—Workers at the Packard Motor Company labored last night to make good a promise to the Army that they would make up all production lost during a strike at the plant that began June 3 and did not end entirely until yesterday.

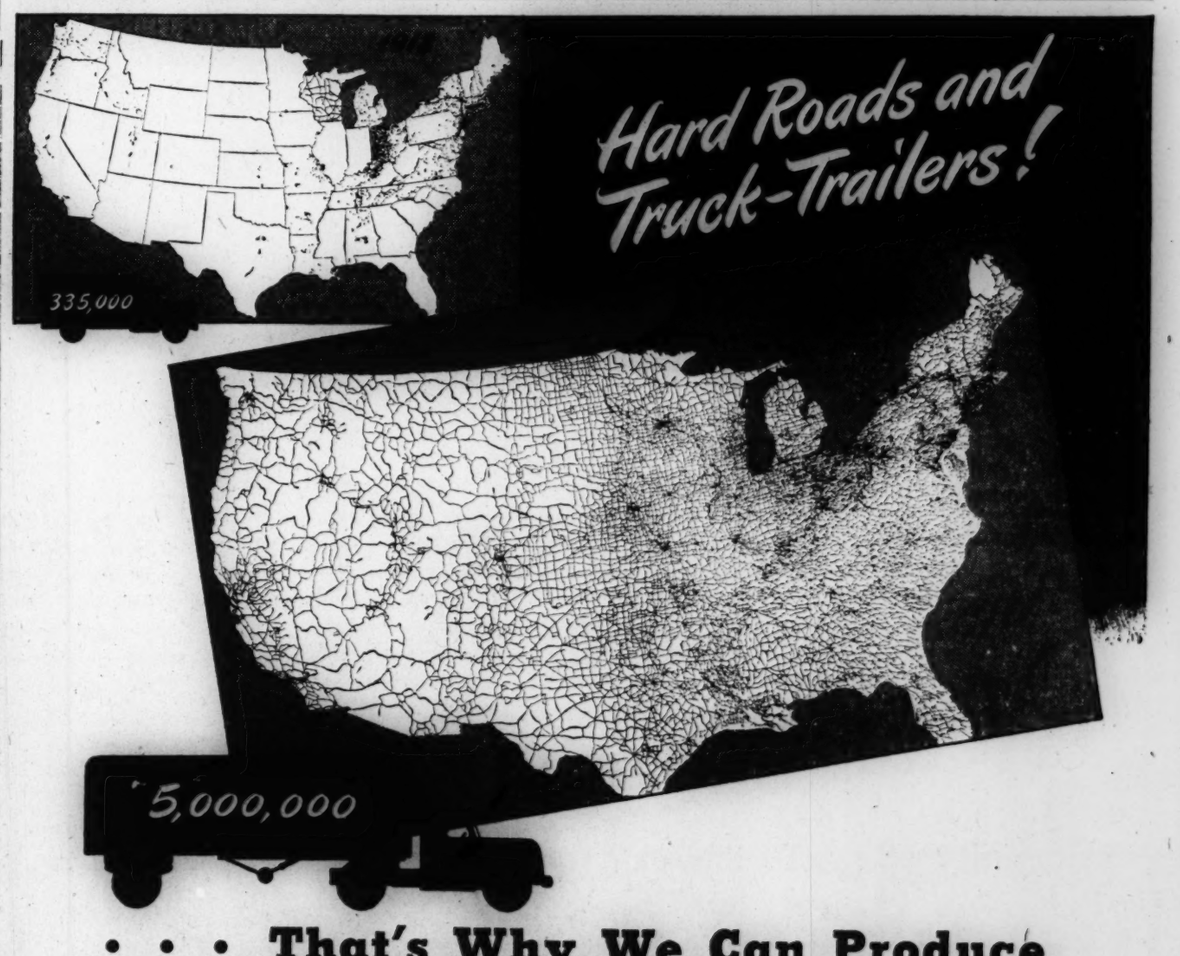
The plant manufactures aircraft engines which Col. George Strong, Air Forces Industrial Relations Officer for this district, said "are vitally needed by the Army right now."

Production returned to about 35 per cent capacity June 5 and surged almost to normal yesterday, according to Colonel Strong. A group of workers, including one foreman, was suspended by the Army, pending investigation of their part in the stoppage. The exact number suspended was believed to be about 27, with others expected to be added in the near future.

July 23

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before July 23 better notify us right now.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810



• • • That's Why We Can Produce The Goods That Will Win The War

It's easy to see why America now has the productive capacity to be the Arsenal of Democracy—a job that was beyond our powers in World War I.

It's because we have the hard roads and the trucks and Truck-Trailers to permit war-production to be spread to every cross-road in the land . . to let us use manpower and material reserves that would otherwise be out of reach.

Look at the maps and silhouettes. *Look especially at 1943.*

• Nearly 350,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads . . about 90,000 miles of them paved . . and every road a potential production line.

• Five million Truck-Trailers and trucks . . most of them in essential war-time service . . scores of thousands actually serving day-after-day as conveyors for our war plants . . keeping material flowing on time-table schedule!

Motor transport makes it possible to spread our war production among thousands of small manufacturers—particularly to the 54,000 communities reached by no other transport system.

Without motor transport our overloaded railroads could not possibly do the splendid job they are doing. In Michigan alone, 69% of the freight going out of 741 war plants is moved by motor transport.

But—this job cannot be done for long without new trucks and Trailers to replace those wearing out. And none are being built—none have been built since early in 1942!

If American industry is to continue to produce the necessary goods of war—in the quantity and at the rate required to win—the over-the-road "assembly lines" must be kept running. Trucks, Trailers, tires and parts must be made available quickly.

MEMBER AUTOMOTIVE COUNCIL FOR WAR PRODUCTION
FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY ◆ DETROIT

Three Plays Open in Greater Boston—'Patriots' and 'Othello' Next Autumn

Chodorov's New Drama At Wilbur

By L. A. Sloper

"Those Endearing Young Charms," Edward Chodorov's play which was presented at the Wilbur Theater last night, deals with the problem of wartime romances. A timely subject, which unfortunately is not much illuminated by Mr. Chodorov's treatment. His tenuous discussion is cluttered with irrelevant matters, and often bogs down with talk.

Ethical considerations are lightly brushed aside by the author, who suggests that they are unimportant under present conditions. He tosses a sop to morality by having his hero marry the heroine after seducing her, but facilely defends the seduction through the lines of the seducer, the girl herself, and even her faithful suitor. The arguments are liberally sprinkled with profanity and vulgarity.

The unpleasant character of the seducer, Hank Trosper, a navigator in the Air Force, is excused on the ground that he has been unhappy in his pampered youth—with no hint that it is possible for a man to be decent even when handicapped by wealth.

The girl, Helen Brandt, is fundamentally fine, but she has been unsettled by war tension and is easily swept off her feet by Hank, in whom she sees a misunderstood knight in shining armor, beside whom Jerry, her long-time admirer, appears hopelessly unglamorous.

Mrs. Brandt is of little help. Her love for her daughter is selfish, and her lack of understanding sympathy only makes the girl more reckless.

In Hank Mr. Chodorov has drawn a thoroughgoing heel, and Zachary Scott pulls no punches in projecting the character. Virginia Gilmore, fresh from Hollywood, presents an attractive appearance, but her acting is tentative and her voice is not well placed. Dean Harens makes a likable lad of Jerry. Blanche Sweet has much personal charm, but she had to contend with an unsympathetic and badly written part, which seemed to be too much for her.

Paul Reed, Wilbur Evans, and Kitty Carlisle
In "The Merry Widow" revival continuing at the Boston Opera House

'Endearing Young Charms'

Wilbur Theater—Max Gordon presents "Those Endearing Young Charms," a play by Edward Chodorov, staged by Mr. Chodorov, settings by Frederick Fox. Week of June 7, 1943. The cast:

Mrs. Brandt ..... Blanche Sweet
Helen ..... Virginia Gilmore
Jerry ..... Dean Harens
Lieut. Hank Trosper ..... Zachary Scott

Bel Canto Club

The Bel Canto Club will present "Traviata" in Jordan Hall Sunday evening. All roles will be filled by members. The orchestra of 30 will be under the direction of Mario Carmosino. A number of tickets will be available at the Buddies Club to servicemen.

Russakoff Ballets

The Senia-Regina Russakoff School of Dance will present two new ballets, "Chrysanthemums" (classical reflections) and "Marilla" (a gypsy ballet), on Friday evening in Jordan Hall, with Sydney S. Cahan at the piano. The choregraphy is by Senia Russakoff.

Thomas Richner to Play

Thomas Richner, New York pianist, will give his first Boston recital at the Gardner Museum Sunday afternoon. The concert is open to the public without charge.

Conservatory at Pops

New England Conservatory Night at the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will be observed Thursday, June 17. Tickets are on sale only at the Conservatory.

'The Damask Cheek'

The Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall started the new season very much on the right foot last night, with John Van Druten's comedy, "The Damask Cheek."

The first night of a summer theater season is generally a rather cordial affair—especially when a number of players are old friends, as they were last night. But it's even more of an occasion when the visiting star is as popular as the versatile Elissa Landi, and when the performance is as smooth and polished as on this occasion.

The fact is that the Cambridge group managed to achieve that rather rare combination of informal summer theater atmosphere and completely professional skill—and to get the summer vacation feeling within two or three minutes' walk of the end of one of Boston's main subways. And that really means something to summer theater patrons in these days of no pleasure driving.

"The Damask Cheek," which was first presented in Boston at the Plymouth Theater last fall, with Flora Robson in the role of the plain but wealthy and charming English girl visiting New York relatives just after the turn of the century, is the sort of thing which can fall very flat indeed in the hands of amateurs, but can be extremely entertaining when presented by really competent players, as it was last night.

Ruth Hermansen's work as Miss Pinner, an impecunious lady attending to such matters as hairdressing and manicure for the socially prominent of New York of those post-Victorian days, was especially appreciated. So was the charm of Jean Gillespie as the younger sister in the New York family. Indeed, the cast was generally good.

D. M.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

WJIB, Boston (46.5m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes-Ears of Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—ShagY Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
4:45 p. m.—Len Salvo, organist.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansana"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"George Blake Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Piping Round Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.89 meg., 30.8 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.
Cambridge Summer Theater—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten. Starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Exeter—"Desert Victory." 2:15, 6:15, 8:15. News, 2, 5, 8. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Fenway—"China." Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 12:50, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.
Kenmore—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"White Savage." Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Devil with Hitler." Alan Mowbray. 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:50, 9:20.
Metropolitan—"The Moon Is Down." Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jitterbugs." Laurel and Hardy. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:55.
Majestic—"Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard. Olivia de Havilland. 11:55 a. m., 4:15, 8.
Modern—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hit Parade of '43." J. Carroll, S. Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weissmuller, F. Gifford. "Whistling in Dixie." Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "It Ain't Hay." Abbott and Costello "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Laugh Your Blues Away." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Keystian: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday." Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Hard Way." Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.
Coolidge Corner: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley." Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Meanest Man in the World." Jack Benny. "China Girl." Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 2, 8.
University: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda. 1, 6:15, 9:30. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Codman Square: "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "You Can't Escape Forever." 3:30, 7, 9:45. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2:05, 5:20, 8:35.
Park: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Orpheum — "Slightly Dangerous." Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids." Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"China." Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day." Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall, Merle Oberon, Charles Laughton. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.
Scollay—"The Avengers." Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Salute for Three." Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Medicine on Guard." "Wings Up." "Mediterranean—Ports of Call." "Screen Snapshots No. 8." "Edgar Kennedy Comedy." "A Carey Wilson Tale of Yesterday" cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Slightly Dangerous." Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids." Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.
Telepix—"Officers' Candidate School at Miami." "Hollywood Stars." "U. S. Army Band." "Gold in Peru." "Burgess Meredith." "Digest of World News" cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"I Escaped From Gestapo." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "False Faces." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 9:05.
Uptown—"Desert Victory." 2:40, 5:25, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay." Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Avengers." Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 11:05 a.m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." Lon Chaney. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter.
Trans-Lux—"I Escaped From Gestapo." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. "False Faces." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:30, 9:05.
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NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." Lon Chaney. "Fall In" William Tracy, Jean Porter.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "At Dawn We Die." John Clement. "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, H. Hillgard. 2, 8.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay." Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.
Strand: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Fighting Engineers."
Capitol: "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Reveille with Beverly." "One of Our Aircraft is Missing." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "How's About It." Andrew Sisters, Robert Paige. 2:08, 7:53. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Ian Hunter. 3:27, 9:16.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright. "About Face." Sergeant Doubleday.
Coolidge: "In which We Serve." Noel Coward. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Hard Way." Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 7:45. Daily.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." Lon Chaney. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Married a Witch." Veronica Lake, Fredric March. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:30, 7:50.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weismuller. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, E. Landi. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern." "We Are the Marines." 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 1:53, 4:59, 8:05. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.
Mystic: "Clancy Street Boys." East Side Kids. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:25, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:11, 8:56. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:52, 7:37
Orpheum: "A Night to Remember." Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:55, 8. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:30, 9:35.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay." Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:35. "Desert Victory." 2:35, 8:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Dixie Dugan." Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Air Force." John Garfield. "Saludos Amigos." Walt Disney.
Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Double Life." Mickey Rooney. "Eyes of the Underworld."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Keeper of the Flame." Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew." Richard Travis.
NATICK—Colonial: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weissmuller. Frances Gifford. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 1:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." Lon Chaney. "Fall In" William Tracy, Jean Porter.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "At Dawn We Die." John Clement. "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, H. Hillgard. 2, 8.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay." Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.
Strand: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Fighting Engineers."
Capitol: "Night Plane from Chungking." Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Reveille with Beverly." "One of Our Aircraft is Missing." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
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WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:30, 7:50.

Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler In 'Jane Eyre'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler managed surprisingly well with the stage version of "Jane Eyre" which was reviewed at the Plymouth Theater last evening.

Charlotte Brontë's novel of romance and melodrama in a Victorian setting presents many difficulties when it is translated into theatrical terms. The dramatization by Helen Jerome, which Miss Sidney and Mr. Adler are using, is hardly an ideal version of the story. It is at its best in the earlier part of the evening when it turns Victorian manners and customs to quietly humorous purpose. But frequently the language seems more stilted than quaint, and some of the situations, if less skillfully handled, could be melodramatically awkward.

* * *

Miss Sidney and Mr. Adler have chosen a deliberately mannered style of acting to suit the period and the costumes. It is not completely Victorian in its mood. It is a little too tense and high strung for that. It seems more an ingenious compromise between the period flavor which they wish to suggest and the type of playing in which they have been schooled. It is not exactly Brontë-esque, perhaps. But it is effective for all that. It lays emphasis on the romance between the little governess who came to Thornfield Hall and the moody Mr. Rochester who was her employer. It heightens, too, the violently dramatic disclosures which separated them. But except in the opening scenes it avoids the opportunities for humor which could be found in the mannerisms of the era.

Mr. Adler in particular has been adroit in building a character. His sketch of Mr. Rochester has lights and shadows. He keeps adding new details to the portrait as the play progresses. At first he makes the master of Thornfield brusque and domineering. Then a touch of lightness appears. There are flashes of humor. The man becomes more human. The warmth that lies beneath the surface becomes apparent in his voice and bearing. At the end of the play, lonely in the midst of afflictions, he is the object of sympathy that the author intended when the governess returns to him.

* * *

Miss Sidney's performance does not have the variety of Mr. Adler's, for her role does not require it. But she too is able in suggesting shades of feeling. She has caught the courage of the young governess, her directness of thought and quickness of perception. She conveys to the audience the girl's sensitivity, her appreciation of kindness, and her quick response to affection. Perhaps her insistence that she is plain in appearance is not quite convincing, for she makes a charming picture in Victorian attire. But that, if it can be called a fault, is easily forgivable.

The cast that has been assembled around the two stars is generally capable. Among the players are Ellen Hall as the quiet housekeeper at Thornfield Hall, Vergel Cook as a brisk maid, Teresa Dale as an imposing guardian of the barred and bolted wing of the house, and Katherine Allen as its deranged inmate. Lorna Lynn makes a lively child of the governess's pupil. Brief appearances are made by Mary McCormack as the girl who hoped to marry Rochester, and by J. W. Austin and Frederica Going as her parents. Ruth Gregory, Cora Witherspoon, and John Baragrey are seen only in the last act as dwellers in the cottage on the moors where the governess takes temporary refuge.

Mr. Adler's direction is consistent and well proportioned, though high colored in the melodramatic portions. But in the cottage on the moors things seemed to get out of hand last evening. The wind outside the cottage sounded like a hurricane brewing. It moaned so loudly that there were moments when it was difficult to tell what the players were saying.

'Jane Eyre'

At the Plymouth—Revival of Helen Jerome's dramatization of Charlotte Brontë's novel, starring Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler in a production staged by Mr. Adler. The cast includes the following:

Mrs. Fairfax ..... Ellen Hall
Leah ..... Vergel Cook
Jane Eyre ..... Sylvia Sydney
Mr. Rochester ..... Luther Adler
Adele Verens ..... Lorna Lynn
Grace Poole ..... Teresa Dale
Mason ..... Elwell Cobb
The Maniac ..... Katherine Allen
Blanche Ingram ..... Mary McCormack
Lady Ingram ..... Frederica Going
Lord Ingram ..... J. W. Austin
Briggs ..... Curtis Karpe
Rev. Wood ..... Clyde Waddell
Diana Rivers ..... Ruth Gregory
Hannah ..... Cora Witherspoon
St. John Rivers ..... John Baragrey

Victory Concert

The twentieth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be held Sunday, June 13, at 4 o'clock in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts. Artists will be Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, and Georg Fior, pianist, both of whom have appeared as soloists with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Service men and women may obtain tickets at the Buddies Club, Lib. 1381, or at the Museum.

Tonight at the Pops

Jack Tar March ..... Sousa
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Valse Bluette ..... Drigo
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem .. Sibelius
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem .. Liszt
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
España Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Alec Templeton
Playing at the Copley-Plaza Sunday afternoon.

Hoover to Speak Over Air Tonight From Farm Parley

Herbert Hoover speaks at the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in New York City on "A Survey of the Food Front," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D), of New York, speaks on "Rolling Back Prices," Congress Speaks, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

The Columbia Concert Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Herrmann, presents Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, as guest soloist in the first of four concerts on Invitation to Music. Mr. Sanroma will play tonight Maurice Ravel's Concerto in G major. The orchestra will be heard in "Waltz Sherzo" from Chabrier's "Suite Pastorale," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts "Sinfonietta" in the performance of Mozart's Symphony No. 23. Other selections are "Silvana" by Weber and Daniel Gregory Mason's "Scherzo Caprice" with Ralph MacLean as clarinet soloist, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

The mystery drama series, "Suspense" will be heard at a new hour beginning tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Wednesday

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will deliver the Commencement Day address at the graduation exercises of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MBS-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Guild List To Include 'Uncle Harry'

The Theater Guild announces three of the six plays which will be presented in Boston next season in the Guild and American Theater Society subscription series.

Heading the list is Sidney Kingsley's play, "The Patriots," which received the annual award of the New York Drama Critics' Circle. This production by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins will close its New York run on June 26 and will go on tour in the autumn. It may be expected in Boston some time in October.

Margaret Webster's production of Shakespeare's "Othello," starring Paul Robeson, will be another of the plays to be presented. This production was tried out in Cambridge and Princeton last summer. Robert Edmond Jones will design the settings.

Third in the list is "Uncle Harry," melodrama starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, which recently completed a year's run in New York. The original Broadway company, it is said, will be brought to Boston without change.

Books for the Boston subscription series are now open. Renewal applications must be received by June 15 to hold present seat locations for the coming season.

* * *

The Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall announces that Una Merkel will be unable to appear in the production of "Strictly Dishonorable" the week of June 21. Jeanne Cagney, sister of James Cagney, will play the part.

* * *

Members of the Old Homestead Association have voted to postpone indefinitely the annual production of Denman Thompson's play, "The Old Homestead," in the Swanzey amphitheater, N. H. Travel restrictions, it is felt, make presentation of the play in either Swanzey or Keene, N. H., impracticable. If restrictions are lifted, the play may be presented in the autumn.

Popular-Priced Matinees

Beginning this week, "The Merry Widow" at the Boston Opera House will play Wednesday and Saturday matinees at a $1.10 top. The show, which stars Kitty Carlisle and Wilbur Evans, plays every evening except Sunday. Tickets are on sale at the Opera House and at the Wilbur Theater.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

Special! THE MERRY WIDOW
POPULAR MATINEE TOM'W! ALL SEATS 55¢ and $1.10 TAX INC.
Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
★ KITTY CARLISLE
★ WILBUR EVANS
Presented by Clarence Nordstrom
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Downtown Ticket Office: Wilbur Theatre
Tonight and Every Eve, Except Sun., $2.20 to 55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — Stage COOL
2nd WEEK
MARIA MONTEZ JON HALL SABU
WHITE SAVAGE
TECHNICOLOR
"DEVIL WITH HITLER" ALAN MOWBRAY

COLONIAL — TONIGHT, 8:30
Air Cooled—Mail Orders Filled
SEATS ON SALE FOR 2 WEEKS
BARGAIN MAT. TOM'W, 55c & $1.10
"JUNIOR MISS"
The Gayest Comedy of All
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 | Some Orch. EVES. & SAT. MATS. | Seats $2.20

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Lana Turner Robert Young
TURNER-YOUNG in SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS
plus "HARRIGAN'S KID" Bobby Readick

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW Alan LADD & Loretta YOUNG
"CHINA"
Plus "He Hired the Boss"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Steinbeck's
"THE MOON IS DOWN"
Plus Laurel and Hardy in "JITTERBUGS"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:15
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10. Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
IMMORTAL SERGEANT
HENRY FONDA MAUREEN O'HARA MARGIN FOR ERROR
Coming Wednesday
Robert Donat—"THE YOUNG MR. PITT"
"DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
By Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
THORNTON WILDER'S
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.

TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'way. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"MY FRIEND FLICKA"
Plus In Person | The BARTHANS • Larry ADLER
| British BABYFACE • The MERRY MACS
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

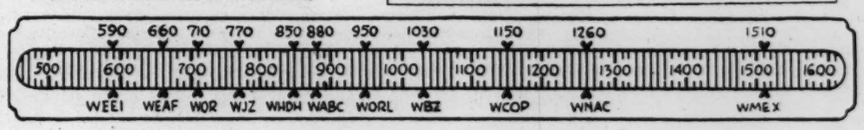
Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements
BATAAN
MGM's great story of a patrol of 13 heroes

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, News	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	South American Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Shady Valley Folks	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	'Ice Cubes & Margaret'	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown; sk	Len Salvo, organist	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 J.

Iowa Clubwoman Urges Religious Homes

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor

Women must bring back into the home the spiritual depths which mean abundant living, according to Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., of Red Oak, Iowa, Chairman of Education for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Fifty per cent of the people in the United States have no church affiliation, she says, and 60 per cent of the children have no Sunday School affiliation.

In her talks to clubwomen in different parts of the country, she urges them to be at church each Sunday with their families. "We on the home front must keep the churches ready for the men. They may have been atheists when they went into the foxholes, but they'll not be when they come out," she says. Mrs. Houghton has three sons and one son-in-law in the service.

She also urges every man and woman to take the first 15 minutes of every day for meditation and prayer. "Such prayer brings peace and poise and power," she declares.

In Massachusetts last week to address the State Federation's convention at Swampscott, Mrs. Houghton is speaking today at the convention of the Rhode Island Federation at Providence. Since being made Chairman of Education, she has addressed clubwomen in 34 states, including, within the last month, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and now Rhode Island.

Religious Interest Rises

Going from state to state, she has found a definite increase in the interest in religion, especially among mothers of boys in the service. In a few instances, she reports, "good old family prayers" are coming back.

From the educational standpoint, the General Federation is working to encourage a return to religion as a way of building character, according to Mrs. Houghton. The Federation has "made good progress," she says, in its effort to get the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments read in the public schools. But clubwomen should do much more to arouse public opinion as to the importance of obtaining this recognition of what constitutes the foundation of sound character education.

Character guidance is one of four projects being carried on by the Department of Education under Mrs. Houghton's chairmanship. Education for victory and the peace is perhaps the most urgent of the other three. The General Federation is even asking clubs not to take vacations this coming summer, but to continue their study of the various peace plans, Mrs. Houghton explains.

Study Outlines Available

Because of the lack of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining speakers, the Education Department has had outlines for study prepared by experts and these are available to all clubs. They cover such topics as vocational training character guidance, library needs, and ways of winning the war.

The General Federation raised $100,000 in three months for scholarships for nurses, according to Mrs. Houghton. Of this amount Massachusetts raised $5,000.

Mrs. Houghton, who was President of the Iowa State Federation from 1935 to 1937, has always been interested in education. Soon after her graduation from Wellesley College in 1912 she was appointed to the Education Committee of the Iowa Federation and she has been active in club work ever since. She is now serving on the State Board of Education, having been appointed by the Governor in 1939 for a six-year term. In 1940—41 she was President of the State Library Association.

Of herself she says, "I am just a Midwest woman who runs a family. But I caught the vision of the General Federation. I enjoy it, and I have faith in it."

By a Staff Photographer

Elected by Clubwomen

Among the new officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, elected at the Swampscott convention, are: Mrs. Edward H. Averill, left, of the Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury, who becomes Clerk, and Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, of the Shawsheen Village Woman's Club, Andover, who succeeds Mrs. Averill as Director of the Tenth District.

Sugar-Plum Loaf Is Summer Favorite

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe was sent in by Mrs. Ethel H. Lutted, Chairman of Music of the Stoughton Woman's Club. She recommends it as a splendid summertime fruit cake, and as a good wartime recipe because it requires only one half cup of sugar and one half cup of shortening for a very large loaf or two small ones.

Sugar-Plum Loaf

1 yeast cake
2 tablespoons lukewarm water
½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
2 eggs
¾ cup milk
5 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup seedless raisins
½ cup chopped walnuts
½ cup chopped citron
½ cup candied cherries

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Cream shortening and sugar. Beat eggs. Combine eggs and creamed mixture. Stir in milk and yeast, then add 1 cup of flour. Mix well. Cover. Let rise in warm place one hour. Stir in salt, raisins, walnut meats, citron, and candied cherries. Add remaining flour. Turn onto floured board and knead. Put in greased 8-inch round pan, or one large bread pan, or two small bread pans. Let rise until double in bulk, about two hours. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. Requires about 1¼ hours. Remove from pan, cool slightly, and frost with plain icing if desired.

Plain Icing

Add 4 teaspoons milk or warm water slowly to 1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar. When well blended, add ¼ teaspoon vanilla.

Two Bay State Men Honored With Medals

Two Massachusetts men were awarded medals today, one for wounds received in North Africa and the other for conspicuous action against the Japanese.

William L. Dunn, of Lynn, Chief Aviation Pilot, was awarded the Air Medal. His citation reads:

"For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight as a Navigator and Gunner of a Patrol Plane in action against enemy Japanese forces during the Aleutian Islands Campaign. Braving severe Alaskan weather and with a low ceiling forcing his plane to fly through clouds to carry out its attack mission against Japanese ships in Kiska Harbor, Dunn skillfully assisted in determined dive-bombing and strafing attacks. Pulling out in the clear at a very low altitude, his plane was subjected to withering anti-aircraft fire from enemy ship and shore batteries and pierced by shrapnel and lighter caliber projectiles. His fortitude and gallant devotion to duty in repeatedly fighting his guns contributed to the accomplishment of a dangerous and important mission."

Private Arthur P. Dufresne, of Boston, received the Purple Heart medal for wounds received in North Africa.

Five Suffolk Graduates

Suffolk University will award degrees Thursday to five members of this year's graduating class at informal Commencement exercises for the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Business Administration at 8 p. m. in the Trustees' Room. President Gleason L. Archer will speak briefly.

Civil Service Action Delayed In Legislature

State House Roundup

Indications were prevalent in the State House today that the 65-page civil service bill which provides for complete reorganization of the State's civil service organization would be put over to the next General Court.

Chief objection to the measure has been that it is too far-reaching in its effect to be pushed through in the closing days of the session. A few of the provisions of the bill may be adopted before the Legislature adjourns but passage of the measure in its entirety was believed extremely doubtful.

In the House yesterday 15 amendments were added to the bill—one of them inserting only a coma. Protracted discussion of the civil service legislation has been largely responsible for the delay in prorogation which was originally scheduled for last week.

Prorogation Date?

Prorogation by the week end seemed certain today with some legislative leaders forecasting termination of business by tomorrow or Thursday. Those insisting that the legislators would be is session until Saturday night pointed to the civil service bill which still faces Senate action and possible protracted debate. Another matter which may result in extended debate is the $4,700,000 bond issue to enlarge the Commonwealth Airport at East Boston.

At the start of today's session a total of 139 bills remained either before the Legislature or on Governor Saltonstall's desk awaiting signature. Yesterday the total was 176.

Workmen's Compensation

The bill making workmen's compensation insurance compulsory on all employers of six or more workers has been amended by the House excluding interstate carriers and the telephone company from provisions of the measure. An amendment also provides that securities posted by self-insurers be rated at the "market value" of the securities and not the par value.

Governor Sustained

Reconsideration was sought today of the 149 to 79 roll call vote by which the House yesterday sustained Governor Soltonstall's veto of a bill permitting transportation of fish on Sunday. The Senate had previously overrode the objections of the Governor by a roll call vote of 27 to 6.

The measure was of importance to New Bedford fishing interests who claimed it was necessary to permit them to take advantage of the New York kosher market on Monday. Boston fishing interests opposed the bill.

County Probe

A resolution asking that a special commission investigate whether county funds were misused in Worcester and Berkshire counties has been passed to be engrossed by the House.

Teachers' Pay Bill

The Senate has passed to be engrossed a bill establishing at $1,200 the minimum salary for public school teachers in day schools in cities of over $2,500,000 valuation. In smaller communities minimum pay was set at $1,000 a year. The measure has already passed the House.

New England's Future in Air Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Aeronautical Leaders Confer

Gill Robb Wilson, center, President of the National Aeronautic Association, discusses New England's air opportunities with Dudley H. Dorr, left, President of the Aeronautic Association of Boston, and H. Ainsley Highman, right, United Airlines executive. While crediting aviation with reducing the world to "manageable proportions," Mr. Wilson in his speech yesterday said problems would not be settled by "giving away American sovereignty or by instituting a lend-lease program that would deliver a quart of milk to the doorstep of every Hottentot every morning."

Commissions Available As Navy Officers

War Activities in New England

Immediate commissions as Navy officers remain available in nearly 50 classifications and 15 special programs, although a large reduction in officer procurement direct from civil life is expected after July 1, announced the First Naval District today.

Regular classifications, according to the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, include shipping, warehouse purchasing, and stock-control billets under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. A college degree is "desired" as a qualification, and applicants must be between 28 and 50. Men with "about average" experience in business may qualify, it was pointed out.

College graduates who majored in mathematics and physics are requested to convert their "national asset" into war service as officers in the electronics program, antisubmarine and mine warfare, harbor defense, and aerology.

Engineer graduates are "urgently needed" as maintenance and operating officers in many specialized lines.

For the Navy's "military government program," men with Far Eastern experience are wanted. Other special programs want production expediters and analyzers; men without college education but who have had six to eight years in drydocking experience and construction or supervision of shipbuilding; industrial executives to become purchasers in durable goods; teachers with good collegiate records who have taught mathematics, physics, French or Spanish in high schools or college; industrial relations experts; port labor supervisors; warehouse executives, and men with metallurgical training for scrap salvage.

Chaplain Speaks

Capt. Roy L. Lewis, Chaplain of the First Naval District, will speak at a special program for Northeastern University Navy Reservists tomorrow noon at the University Chapel. More than 150 reservists are expected to leave by July 1 for specialized study at Tufts College, Rensselaer Polytechnic, and other colleges.

Destroyer Escort

Mrs. George Seid of Encino, Calif., is coming to the Boston Navy Yard to christen a destroyer escort named for her son, Ensign Daniel Seid, killed in action in the Pacific last Feb. 1 while attached to a scouting squadron.

Maritime Drive

To facilitate enrollment in the Maritime Service Victory Fleet, the United States Employment Service offices in Manchester, N. H., Worcester, Mass., and Bangor, Maine, have just opened special enrollment stations.

Officer Candidate

Among men chosen for officer training in England is Technical Sergeant Carl E. Williams of Wollaston. Inducted last April 16 while working as an aeronautical machinist, he was trained in an ordnance unit before going overseas. A board of examiners has just certified him to study for an ordnance commission.

Courses in Canning Planned In Schoolhouses of Boston

Canning demonstrations and facilities are to be made available in Boston schoolhouses beginning Thursday, June 10, Mayor Tobin's Victory Garden Committee has announced.

Demonstration lectures are scheduled first for next Thursday in all Boston elementary, intermediate, and girls' high schools, the Committee stated. Seventy-nine Boston household science teachers who have just taken a three-day refresher course in canning given by Prof. William R. Cole, Extension Specialist, are to demonstrate the latest food preservation procedures at schoolhouses.

These mass demonstrations are to precede a series of canning demonstrations to be given daily in all Boston schools, beginning June 28, for a period of five weeks.

Fifteen canning centers, in addition, are to be set up throughout Boston, the Committee announced, where Boston Victory Gardeners will be able to do their own canning under the supervision of home economics experts of the Mayor's Committee. Free canning booklets are also available at the Information Booth on Boston Common and Park Department headquarters, 33 Beacon Street.

Park Commissioner William P. Long, Director of the Victory Garden Committee, also promised that several cases of Victory Garden vandalism that have been reported to him will be prosecuted to the limit if the vandals are apprehended.

One instance, he stated, was the uprooting of cabbage plants in the Boston Common model demonstration garden; another, the destroying of newly-planted rows in community gardens located on Park Department land in the Playstead, Franklin Park.

"Boston Victory Gardens will be protected," Mr. Long stated. "The people who have worked so hard to prepare this land for vitally needed food have every right to expect full protection of their Victory Gardens. These plots will be well policed. Every case of vandalism should be immediately reported."

Four Sentenced in Fraud Cases

Sentence was pronounced today in Federal Court on four Greater Boston men recently on trial for participation in a stock fraud by which, it was charged, Massachusetts residents lost an estimated $35,000 in 1937. Judge George C. Sweeney imposed sentence in the U. S. District Court.

Harry R. Goshnear of Brighton was given 18 months in a Federal penitentiary to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on him in New York for a stock fraud. Solomon Lipsett of Brookline was given a suspended sentence of a year and a day and probation for three years. Lewis R. Jacobs of Brighton received a suspended sentence of a year and a day with two years probation. Joseph M. Lydon of Wollaston was put on probation for six months.

All four defendants had pleaded guilty last April while their case was being considered by a Federal jury after a lengthy trial. Two other defendants—Nathaniel F. Jones of Roxbury and Albert J. Felty of the Back Bay—pleaded guilty before the trial concluded and were sentenced shortly afterward. Jones was given a year and a day in the penitentiary, which he is now serving. Felty was given a suspended sentence and probation.

The fraud as explained to the court involved high-pressure salesmanship and the sale of stock mostly to elderly people in the Brokers' Acceptance Corporation, which had no assets but sold its stock at $5 a share. A one per cent dividend was paid monthly out of the money collected for the stock, and each salesman received as high as 25 per cent in commission, counsel for the Government declared in the court.

Income Tax Exemption Certificates Soon to Be Available to Employees

Exemption certificates will be required by the Government from each employee whose wages or salary will be subject to the new withholding income tax, beginning July 1, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston.

Forms will be available to employers within a week, Mr. Hassett said, and sample forms which may be reproduced and distributed to employees for filling out can be obtained at the Collector's Office, 141 Milk Street.

If the forms are reproduced they must be identical with the prescribed form, with nothing omitted or added, Mr. Hassett said. If no exemption certificate is filed by the employee with the employer no withholding tax is allowable.

The employees will be required to state in which one of the following categories they are located:

Married person living with husband or wife but claiming **none** of the personal exemption.

Married person living with husband or wife but claiming **half** of the personal exemption.

Single person (not head of a family) or married person not living with husband or wife (not head of a family).

Married person living with husband or wife and claiming **all** of the personal exemption (spouse claiming none of the exemption).

Head of a family (a single person or married person not living with husband or wife who exercises family control and supports closely connected dependent relative(s) in one household).

In addition each person must signify the number of dependents receiving chief support from him or her who are either under 18 years of age or incapable of self support.

This information will be used by employers to determine the amount of tax to be withheld in each case.

Tobin's Driver In $5,700 Post Roils Council

Possibility of a Boston City Council rebellion in the near future was seen by observers at City Hall today in the wake of that group's somewhat reluctant appointment of a member of Mayor Tobin's official family to the Council's most desirable post—that of City Messenger at $5,700 a year.

This bit of patronage fell to the lot of William J. O'Donnell of Brighton, the Mayor's chauffeur and assistant secretary, by a vote of 10 to 6 at yesterday's meeting, but Mr. O'Donnell's election was not accomplished without raising again the issue of Council independence.

Dennis H. Shillue of Hyde Park, the Assistant City Messenger, mustered what Council independents he could to support his claim to the vacancy left by the recent retirement of Edward J. O'Leary, and although his bid failed, it effectively prepared the way for another try at the job next fall.

Ordinarily the City Messenger holds his job for life. Technically, it is his at the pleasure of the City Council. Yesterday, however, the Council, on the motion of Philip Austin Fish of Ward 16, before voting to fill the vacated office, stipulated that the new incumbent was to fill the position for a term ending Sept. 13.

Mr. Fish explained that one of the candidates, in his opinion, lacked the experience needed for the job, and should be appointed on a three-month trial basis. The indirect reference was, of course, to Mr. O'Donnell, since the other candidate, Mr. Shillue, has been assistant City Messenger since 1936.

It was charged during the meeting that a "dictatorship existed at City Hall" because of the powers of the Mayor to veto a Council order. This assertion was made by Councilor Joseph Russo of Ward 3, who introduced an order requesting Corporation Counsel Robert H. Hopkins to draw up legislation giving the Council the right to override the Mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote. This was passed.

The Councilors also entertained orders to request a spring house cleaning for City Hall, and the installation of a service flag for city employees at the School Street entrance.

Pythians to Hold $500,000 Bond Rally

In conjunction with the Knights of Pythias' State-wide "Buy a Bomber" campaign, King Solomon Lodge of the K. of P. will hold a $500,000 War Bond Rally at Aperion Hall, Warren Street, Roxbury, Thursday evening.

Guests of honor at the rally will be Bonita Granville, RKO movie starlet, and Abe Lyman, famous band leader, who will take over the sale of bonds at intervals during the evening.

An auction of useful articles, ranging from fur scarfs to gasoline, will be held, with these valuable prizes going to the highest bidders. Bids for bonds only are acceptable.

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Waac Adds Another Link In World Chain of Relatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 8—Third Officer Audrey A. Roncovieri, recently assigned to the 32nd Regiment of the WAAC Training Center here, has just married a French citizen in New York, adding another link to her world-wide chain of relatives and reminiscences.

Of French-Italian descent on her father's side, and Spanish on her mother's, she became even more of a "one-man United Nations" by marrying Robert Haggiag, a Frenchman educated in Italy.

The WAAC officer received her early education at Lausanne, Switzerland, and during her travels had visited Mexico, South and Central America, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, Spain, Morocco, and Gibraltar. She speaks Spanish, French, and Italian.

Third Officer Roncovieri's grandfather is connected with the Buenos Aires newspaper, La Prensa, one of the world's leading journals. Her cousin, Sir Victor E. Yglesias, is a member of the Costa Rican embassy in Washington, D. C. Her great-granduncle, Marco Aurelio Soto, was president of the Republic of Honduras. The Marquis de Peralta, former ambassador to France from Spain and dean of the diplomatic corps in Paris, was her granduncle.

Jan. 22 was the date of Third Officer Roncovieri's enrollment in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She received her basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and went directly to officer candidate school. After receiving her commission as third officer (equivalent to second lieutenant in the Army), she was assigned to the Fourth WAAC Training Center.

United States Army Signal Corps

Her Relatives and Travels Cover Two Hemispheres

Third Officer Audrey A. Roncovieri, recently assigned to the Fourth WAAC Training Center at Fort Devens, has a globe to keep track of her family and to remind her of where she has been. Of French-Italian-Spanish descent, she was educated in Switzerland, and has just married a French citizen in New York.

Sullivan and Long Renamed to Jobs

Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, and Park Commissioner William P. Long, are among the group of 18 City officials reappointed to office yesterday by Mayor Tobin. Both men will serve for three years.

Others reappointed are: Frederick E. Dowling, member of the Election Commission, for four years.

William H. Ellis, member of the Board of Appeal, five years; John T. McMorrow, John Suarino and J. Frederick McNeil, as members of the Board of Examiners for terms of one, two and three years, respectively; Mrs. Margaret J. Gookin, Patrick E. Murray and Philip J. Feinberg, as Overseers of the Public Welfare Department, for three years; Leo D. Sullivan, as Trustee of the Statistics Department, five years; Guy W. Cox and William B. Carolan, as members of the Sinking Funds Commission, three years; Fay W. Foss, Graves Registration Officer, one year; William Stanley Parker and Emil A. Cramstorff, as members of the City Planning Board, five years; Stuart C. Rand, Trustee of the Boston City Hospital, five years; and William Emerson, member of the Art Commission, five years.

by Mrs. Henry Williams Inman. It includes members of various service organizations and church groups as well as of the Club. Members of the Junior Woman's Club will usher. The narrator is to be the Rev. Randolph Merrill, pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Newtonville

Doll Collectors to Meet

The June meeting of the Doll Collectors of America will be held on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Louis T. Golding, 46 Cotswold Road, Brookline, at 2 p. m. Mrs. Golding, Program Chairman, will be in charge.

Quotarians to Dine

Col. Hans Christian Adamson, one of the men rescued with Col. Eddie Rickenbacker from a raft in the South Pacific, will tell Boston Quotarians and their friends about his experiences at the sixteenth birthday dinner of the Boston Quota Club at the Hotel Vendome on Saturday at 6:30 p. m. Colonel Adamson will share the program with Prof. Frank Prentice Rand, head of the Department of Languages and Literature at Massachusetts State College. They will be introduced by Miss Eleanor W. Bateman. Miss Carolyn LaVers, President, will be toastmaster.

Out-of-town guests will include Dr. Hannah C. Simmons of Worcester, Massachusetts, First Vice-President of Quota Club International; Miss Mary F. Hennessey of Waterbury, Conn., a director of Quota Club International, and Miss Helen George of Nashua, N. H., Governor of the Fourth District.

The Boston Quota Chorus will sing, and the soloist will be Miss Yvonne Des Rosiers, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Madeline Meredith McKay, pianist. Miss Agnes Carr of the Boston Quota Club will read an original poem, written for the occasion.

The Newtonville Woman's Club brings its season to a close with a pageant, "United We Serve," which will be presented under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee at the Newton High School Auditorium on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Proceeds will be used for nursing scholarships and other philanthropies.

The cast of 125 is being directed

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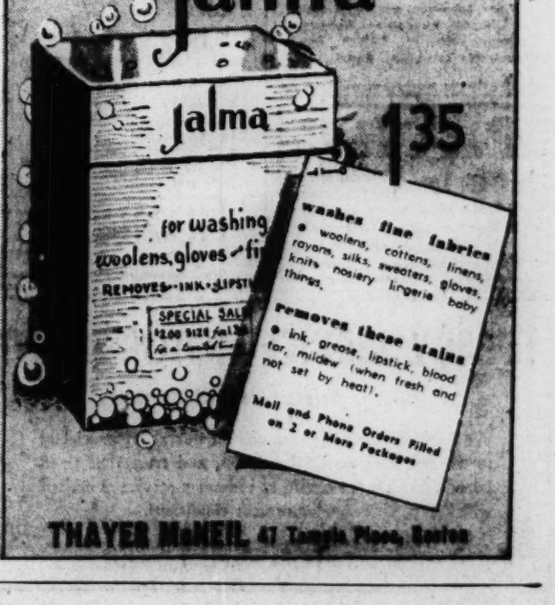
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Allies Reported Routed In Lampedusa Landing

Continued from Page 1

not been a recent objective of Allied air attacks.

An Italian communiqué declared, however, that it was under heavy attack just prior to the landing attempt.

DNB, official German news agency, said in a broadcast that the attempt on Lampedusa was a "serious effort" to take the island by five companies of British Commandos superbly trained and equipped.

The Italian communiqué said, "The enemy attempted a landing on the Island of Lampedusa. The attempt was carried out by British units. It was promptly repulsed by our defenses which sank several enemy naval vessels."

Military and naval quarters in London remained silent on the report.

The Berlin report also claimed that several Allied landing craft were sunk and asserted forces which had landed "were destroyed."

Declaring the attempt failed "100 per cent," the German Radio added:

"If the Allies by this attempt intended to test the resistance of Italian troops when they are defending their home soil, then the Italians have stood the test in a brilliant manner."

The German broadcast said Berlin military quarters had "no doubts" it was "a serious landing attempt."

Pantelleria Hit By Allied Bombers

Meanwhile, Allied Headquarters announced that strength of the Allied Northwest African Air Forces poured a deluge of bombs and fire onto Italy's sentinel island of Pantelleria on June 7.

Formations of every type of plane flew to the attack, Allied Headquarters said. Eleven enemy planes were shot down in the onslaught when outnumbered defenders tried to ward off the waves of attacks. Two Allied planes were lost.

An Italian communiqué also said "considerable damage" was done in Allied raids on Messina and Trapani, Sicily. It described the Pantelleria garrison as "reacting with unchanged bravery against uninterrupted enemy air action."

Fighter-bombers from Malta attacked warehouses, road transport, and signal lights at Pozzallo, Comiso, and Cape Stilo in Sicily.

The battering of volcanic little Pantelleria started off in the morning with American, British, and South African Bostons, RAF Baltimores, and American Mitchells and Warhawks dealing widespread havoc.

American Boston crewmen reported that their formation blew up two buildings and caused six other large explosions in the target area.

German Messerschmitt 109s and Italian Macchi 202s patrolled the sea between Pantelleria and Africa, trying to divert the Allied fury and the Warhawks bagged two Me-109s and two Macchi-202s in two dog fights.

The heavyweight Flying Fortresses spearheaded the Allied attack in the afternoon, with American Marauders and fighter bombers supplementing the assault.

Russia:

Soviet Repulses German Feelers

Strong German feeler activity and new troop movements, especially in the strategically important south-central sector of the Russian front, was reported in Russian dispatches.

A column of German infantry accompanied by tanks was shelled heavily during the night near Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov, where two companies were wiped out and three tanks were disabled, a Moscow broadcast said.

Near Belgorod, which is northeast of Kharkov, German attacks on a Russian outpost were beaten off in fierce hand-to-hand battles, a Soviet communiqué said. It added that a continuation there of the vast aerial warfare characterizing the front action for the past five weeks cost the Germans six planes shot down in combat with Red Army pilots.

German infantrymen resumed persistent attempts to force a crossing to the left bank of the Donets River near Balakleya, the communiqué said, but were beaten back by withering machine-gun fire. Artillery action also was heavy in that area.

Another German attack—on the northwest front—was frustrated and the Germans left many casualties on the field, the bulletin said.

Official disclosure that the German Air Force raided the industrial center of Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow on the Volga River, for two nights running emphasizes the belief of observers in Moscow that the conflict is taking on more of the character of a war of attrition—with the zero hour near.

The Germans announced in a Berlin broadcast that they had raided Gorki for the third successive night and had set large fires with 500 tons of explosives and 100,000 incendiaries.

It was at Gorki where Ford engineers helped the Russians build their great automobile factory, which since the war has been converted into a giant armaments center.

The Russians, in turn, have struck heavily at German concentrations and supplies, particularly in the area between Bryansk and Gomel in the south-central sector, where German-held railway junctions have been blasted heavily.

752 Nazi Planes Destroyed in Week

The magnitude of the aerial combat during the past five weeks into which the Germans and Russians have thrown thousands of planes was attested by the official weekend Soviet announcement that 752 Nazi planes had been destroyed in the week ending June 5, with a loss of 212 Russian aircraft.

Russian front dispatches disclosed that a new bomber now in production has proved very efficient during raids behind German lines.

The bomber belongs to the Ilinshin series. It is known as the Ilinshin Four and is an improved model of the Ilinshin One, Two, and Three.

No details were given, except that it has been used at the front since May, the beginning of the tremendous air battles which have been reported during the past five weeks.

Red Star, Army organ, quoted guerrilla reports that planes of the new type had destroyed 10 German trains during one raid and killed 1,500 Germans when barracks behind the lines were destroyed.

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British Strategists Confer in Airy Spot

Associated Press

Churchill's Aides Gather on Bridge

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's aides meet on the ship that carried them to the United States recently for a series of war conferences. From left to right: Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard R. Peirse, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, General Sir Alan Brooke, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound.

Bombing of Reich Called 'Nothing' Yet

By the Associated Press

New York, June 8

British Air Marshal Sir William L. Welch, chief of personnel with the joint staff mission in Washington, declared last night that the present bombing on Germany "is nothing to what we are going to do."

Speaking at the official opening of the Air Force Club's new headquarters, the Air Marshal, who was the air commander during the landing of Allied troops in North Africa, said:

"The total weight of bombs dropped (on Germany) in February and March of last year was 2,000 tons. The total weight of bombs dropped in February and March of this year was 21,000 tons. I dare not predict what we shall drop on them this year. They asked for it, they deserved it, and they are going to get it."

Chang Ping Chun, counselor of the Executive Yuan and another spokesman at the press conference, said that fears abroad over China's economic plight were "a little bit exaggerated," but he emphasized that "we have no need to hide our great need of outside help, not only in arms, but for all kinds of supplies."

Continent:

7 More Nazi Raiders Downed in Britain

Antiaircraft guns have brought down seven German raiders not previously reported in the past eight days, the British Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said in a joint communiqué.

This brought the total destroyed on May 30 alone to nine planes.

The Air Ministry also announced that Spitfires attacked and damaged locomotives in Brittany in an offensive sweep with a loss of four British planes. One pilot was rescued.

The German International Information Bureau reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that several hits were scored on British vessels in an English Channel clash between light naval forces.

The Bureau asserted all German craft escaped undamaged, and said German long-range naval batteries shelled Allied shipping off the Channel Islands.

There was no immediate word of the reported engagement from British sources.

China:

Japanese Threat To Rice Bowl Ended

China's great "Rice Bowl is no longer in danger" as the result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-chek's greatest victory over the Japanese in the counteroffensive on the upper Yangtze River, a Chinese Army spokesman said in Chungking.

Various Government spokesmen declared that Japan has failed in what they said were its two main objectives: (1) to sever communications between Hunan and Szechwan Provinces, and (2) to break the Chinese Rice Bowl.

The Japanese were admitted to have plundered or destroyed some granaries, but the spokesmen said the invaders accounted for only a few tons and that damage was limited.

"If we succeed in recapturing Hwajung (100 miles southeast of the major Japanese Yangtze base of Ichang), the whole position will be restored to normal," the Army spokesman said. Hwajung is north of Tungtin Lake and was the pivot for the Japanese left wing in the Yangtze River.

Another spokesman said China needed a bigger air force and heavy armaments, including tanks and artillery, in order to recapture more important points than those already taken in the Yangtze battle in Central China on the distant approaches to Chungking.

The Army spokesman said the Japanese drive started at the wrong time.

"If they had come at harvest time, they might have destroyed our crops," he said.

South Pacific:

New Guinea Bases Blasted by Allies

Allied bombers struck June 7 at Japanese New Guinea bases, hitting Madang and Lae and attacking enemy troop positions at Mubo, Allied Headquarters in Australia announced.

Wewak, which recently took 74 tons of bombs in four heavy raids, was another New Guinea target. All raids were on a light scale.

Wewack raiders struck at the town area. Those over Madang bombed the airdrome. Lae raiders struck the airdrome and building area.

Naval Parley:

King and Nimitz Meet in West

Admiral Ernest J. King has conferred on the West Coast with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, on war plans, it was officially disclosed in Washington.

The talk was linked informally with conferences recently held in North Africa by George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, African theater commander.

The suggestion was made with indirect official agreement that General Marshall and Admiral King, Commander of the United States Fleet, had carried to their field commanders information on plans recently worked out by British and American officers and by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their joint conferences.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, disclosed at a press conference that Admiral Nimitz had been on the West Coast for conferences with Admiral King. Mr. Knox said there was no particular significance to the meeting since "they have the conferences about every 60 days."

A newsman suggested that the timing of Admiral King's meeting with Admiral Nimitz and General Marshall's meeting with General Eisenhower indicated the top officers were carrying reports of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting to their field commanders.

"Possibly," Mr. Knox said, "that would be one very good explanation."

The Secretary said there had been no change in Allied global strategy which would shift additional forces into the Pacific. The gradual strengthening of the Pacific Fleet is still going on, he said.

Asked for comment or confirmation of Axis claims that Allied troops had made a landing on the Italian Island of Lampedusa in the Mediterranean, Mr. Knox replied that "we have no confirmation from British sources."

Mr. Knox was asked whether he had any comment on Mr. Churchill's statement in a speech in London that "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard" are approaching for the Allies. "No comment," Mr. Knox said, "but I should say that was a conservative statement."

U. S. Accepts Leadership In United Nations Plans

Continued from Page 1

tions organization and for establishing an interim commission to facilitate and hasten the setting up of such an organization.

Ban on Exploitation

"The Government of the United States," he said, "is honored that you have asked that the interim commission have its seat in Washington, and will be glad to take the preliminary action for the establishment of that commission which you have entrusted to it."

At another point came a sustained outburst of cheers from Allied statesmen, representing 45 countries, who sat in a great semicircle around the temporary rostrum from which Mr. Roosevelt spoke, when he extemporaneously interpolated a pointed phrase in his prepared address dealing with the better uses of natural and human resources.

Such better use must be assured, he said, and then looking up from his manuscript added: "and it must be without exploitation by any nation."

The representatives of large nations and small, Russia and Poland, Britain and India, the Netherlands and Ethiopia, evinced their agreement.

The President put it as the conference's foremost purpose that the nourishment necessary for the full health of every child and adult is too important a thing to be left to mere chance.

Role for Each Nation

He thanked the conference for having accepted this responsibility and for putting its intention in these words: "The primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for health and life; steps to this end are for national determination. But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together."

Mr. Roosevelt was then loudly applauded when he added solemnly: "On behalf of the United States I accept that declaration."

The subsequent United Nations conferences, the President made it clear, will deal with the eradication of trade barriers and restrictions, international exchange stability, international investment, the better use of resources to improve living standards, and ultimately with the means of securing world peace. Again and again he emphasized that freedom from want and freedom from fear—that is freedom from aggression—go hand in hand.

"Our ultimate objective," he said, "can be simply stated: It is to build for ourselves, for all men, a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace; to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely; and to die secure in the knowledge that his children, and their children, shall have the same opportunities.

An Inspiring Challenge

"That objective, as men know from long and bitter experience, will not be easy to achieve. But you and I know also that, throughout history, there has been no more worthwhile, no more inspiring challenge.

"That challenge will be met.

"You have demonstrated beyond question that free peoples all over the world can agree upon a common course of action and upon common machinery for action. You have brought new hope to the world that, through the establishment of orderly international procedures for the solution of international problems, there will be attained freedom from want and freedom from fear. The United Nations are united in the war against fear and want as solidly and effectively as they are united on the battle front in this world-wide war against aggression.

"And we are winning by action and unity."

It was evident throughout his address that the President viewed this conference as of the most far-reaching importance. He characterized it as an "epoch-making" gathering of the United Nations and said he used the word "epoch-making" advisedly. He then put great stress on these words:

"The conference could not have failed to be significant because it was the first United Nations conference. But it has succeeded even beyond our hopes; it is truly epoch-making because, in reaching unanimity upon complex and difficult problems, you have demonstrated beyond question that the United Nations really are united—not only for the prosecution of the war but for the solution of the many and difficult problems of peace.

"This conference has been a living demonstration of the methods by which the conversations of nations of like mind contemplated by Article VII of the mutual aid agreement can and will give practical application to the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Notable Achievements

Apart from the establishment of the United Nations interim commission, Mr. Roosevelt listed these as the conference's major achievements:

1. The conference has examined the needs of all countries for food and other agricultural products, both as they will exist in the short-run period of recovery from the devastation of war, and as they will exist over the longer run, when our efforts can be fully devoted to expanding the production of food so that it will be adequate for health the world over.

2. It has survived with courage and with realism the magnitude of these problems and have reached unanimous agreement that they can, and must—and will—be solved.

3. For the short run, it has pointed out steps which have to be taken both in increasing supplies and in maintaining economy of use and co-ordination of distribution.

4. In considering our long-range problems, the conference has surveyed the knowledge of the inadequacy in the quantity and quality of the diet of peoples in all lands. It has pooled its knowledge of the means of expanding our output, of increasing or agricultural efficiency, and of adjusting agricultural production to consumption needs.

5. In the fields of both production and consumption the conference has recognized the need for the better utilization of the knowledge we now have for extending still further the boundaries of our knowledge through education and research, and has called upon your Governments individually and collectively to enlarge and improve their activities in these fields.

After the conclusion of the speech, the delegates moved to the south lawn to greet the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The line was halted momentarily when the Ethiopian delegates presented a picture of Emperor Haile Selassie to the President.

Sources of Ship Names

Small seaplane tenders in the United States Navy usually take their names from American bays, straits and inlets.

New Double Star Reported by Popper

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—Discovery of a new double star weighing approximately 100 times as much as the sun, or 200 billion billion billion tons, was reported yesterday in the Astrophysical Journal by Dr. Daniel M. Popper, instructor in astronomy at the University of Chicago.

He said the report was based on 25 photographs of the star taken with an 82-inch reflecting telescope of the McDonald Observatory, Mt. Locke, Texas. The observatory is operated jointly by the University of Chicago and the University of Texas.

Dr. Popper's photographic observations indicate, he said, that the star—in the constellation Scutum—actually is composed of two stars which revolve about each other in a period of 11 days.

The two stars are surrounded by an immense ring of gas composed of atoms thrown off by the system, the natural scientist reported. Spectrum lines of the atmosphere of one star show that the elements comprising it include helium and silicon. The other star is invisible, however, Dr. Popper explained, adding that its presence and other characteristics were inferred from the observed circular motion of the brighter star. With each revolution in its orbit, the invisible star eclipses the other, Dr. Popper said.

Waning Food Production Stirs New York to Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8—Faced by prospects that an increase of total crops in 1943 over 1942 is "extremely remote," according to the first report of the Emergency Food Commission of the State of New York, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is weighing recommendations of the Commission whereby food production may be stimulated.

Shortages of skilled farm labor, machinery, and supplies are given as the main reasons for this year's problem.

The report, signed by H. E. Babcock, Chairman; C. Chester DuMond, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and eight other manpower, farm, and food industry members, offers recommendations for national food planning, as well as the supplying of food for starving peoples of Europe and Asia as they are freed from Axis domination, and outlines a nine-point program for increasing production of food in this State.

Governor Dewey, on receiving the report, said it "screamed of crisis."

First Step Proposed

The first step in changing the unfavorable national food outlook is to "increase substantially the production of food crops that can be used directly for human consumption," the report declares.

"We have already made a start, and we should go further in increasing the production of such crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, dry peas, soybeans, peanuts, and vegetables on part of the acreage now devoted to the production of cotton or feed crops," it says. "It is too late to undertake a comprehensive program of this kind for 1943, since planting is already largely completed or under way in many parts of the country.

"It will also be necessary to increase direct human consumption of wheat, soybeans, and other products suitable for human food, rather than use them indirectly by feeding them to livestock."

The report stresses that the Germans, pressed for food, have reduced consumption of meats and other livestock products and increased their consumption of bread, cereals, potatoes, and vegetables. This country will also have to move in that direction if it is to feed any substantial number of persons in addition to its own population, it holds.

"Even a casual study of probable food production in the United States during the present emergency indicates clearly that we cannot feed millions of people in addition to ourselves on the kind of diet to which we have been accustomed," it continues. "If additional millions are to be fed, it must be largely on wheat, beans, soybeans, corn, and similar crop products with a minimum of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal products. . . .

"We shall have to choose between feeding a relatively small number of people a luxurious diet and a larger number of people a maintenance diet until the food-producing machinery of the world is functioning once more on a normal basis.

"The present demoralized food situation," the report continued, "with widespread shortages and 'black markets,' is in part the result of overemphasis on government price control of food as the principal means of controlling inflation. Another contributing factor is that steps taken by the Federal Government to increase food production have merely been added to agricultural programs established during the 1930s and designed to restrict production in a period of low prices and widespread unemployment. . . . These restrictive programs should be eliminated and replaced with one designed specifically to encourage maximum production of food."

The Commission stressed that it had correlated all agencies of the State in a full-scale attack on problems of food production and had forestalled to the extent possible the development of situations which would reduce food production.

Nine-Point Program

The nine-point program for increasing agricultural production in the State follows, in brief:

1. Encourage production of every possible pound of milk on New York farms.
2. Produce ample acreages of crops to be used directly for human food that are adapted to the State, such as potatoes, vegetables, and dry beans which, in addition to increasing food supplies, will save transportation facilities by producing more foods near cities.
3. Use remaining crop acreage for maximum production of silage hay and feed grains for dairy cattle.
4. Use available supplies of poultry feed primarily for egg production.
5. Maintain fruit production in areas well adapted to these crops.
6. Push the New York farm-labor program vigorously so as to provide the amount of year-round and seasonal labor necessary for maximum food production.
7. Maintain the New York farm machinery repair program so as to keep available farm machinery in good working conditions.
8. Procure necessary quantities of new farm machinery, gasoline, fertilizers, spray materials and other essential farm supplies for maximum food production.
9. Continue the New York Victory Garden program in order to increase supplies of vegetables for city consumers.

Greece Due to Follow Italy In Allied Invasion Program

Continued from Page 1

appears to be the chief advocate of this cautious policy, but reports from Berlin do not confirm whether Hitler has decided to take his advice.

However, it is noticeable in recent Axis propaganda that Berlin spokesmen are being more guarded in regard to a great new offensive in Russia, and various little hints of Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels concerning present difficulties may be preparing the German public for news that the great offensive won't take place, and that the German Army will content itself with limited objectives.

Meanwhile reports from Greece all indicate that the whole country is awaiting liberation from the Nazi brutality which is reaching new heights. The present internal troubles in Bulgaria have greatly weakened Germany's possible Balkan front and therefore the Nazis have been forced to pay more attention to the defense of Greece, but the terrific resistance of the Greeks is making these preparations difficult.

For example, travelers from Athens all report that sabotage is becoming a veritable crusade with the Greeks, and the Germans are openly complaining that the Greeks never lose an opportunity of destroying machines, wasting oil and fuel, and attacking troop convoys when they pass through the lonely Greek mountain districts.

Recently in an airplane repair factory two Greek workers were executed, and a boy of 16 sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for putting sand in the cylinders of airplanes.

Athens itself is stated to be in a state of ferment and even in the Capital guerrilla patriots are increasing their activity.

This guerrilla movement is now highly organized and many prominent Athenians and thousands of Greek students are willing helpers, despite efforts of the Gestapo and the weak puppet government to curb their activities.

Guerrillas are reported to have their own planes, and though the puppet regime offered a reward of 100,000,000 drachmas for the head of the guerrilla leader, General Zervas, no Greek came forward to betray him.

On the contrary guerrillas recently plastered the walls of Athens with posters declaring that the Greek patriots offered to pay 200,000,000 drachmas to anyone bringing the head of the man who dared betray General Zervas.

In their attempt to crush the ever-increasing Greek resistance the Germans are now executing hostages en masse and burning entire villages in the manner they used in Yugoslavia.

In Athens the Nazi authorities make daily raids on cafes and private houses searching for arms and ammunition, and recently after their descent on a house in Gambetta Street, where they discovered large quantities of arms and munitions, they executed the owner, Sophocles Kontaxopoulos, and sent the rest of his family to a concentration camp.

The Nazis also continue to seize hostages at random on public trams, and firing squads are busy daily.

However this Nazi reign of terror is having little effect, except that of uniting all Greeks, whether they be Venizelists, Royalists, or Communists, in their desire to drive the hated oppressors from their country. Watch Greece is the opinion of well-informed foreign diplomatic circles here, and undoubtedly this country is destined to play an important part in Mediterranean operations soon.

Turkey's Position

ANKARA, Turkey, June 8 (AP)—The Turkish National Assembly strongly disapproved the suggestion of one Deputy that the Army should be partially demobilized because of the strength of Turkey's position, an official report said yesterday.

The Deputy had declared that Turkey holds the key to the military situation in the Middle East, and would therefore not be attacked because both Axis and Allies know that Turkey would call in the other side in case of attack.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu replied sarcastically that "the Deputy has the key to both directions safely in his pocket and advises us to sleep tranquilly. We are not sure at all that we hold the key situation in both directions. The stronger we are, the more we feel in safety."

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Success of French Unity Aided by General Georges

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most important influences credited with paving the way to reconciliation between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud is a Frenchman who arrived in North Africa from France a very short time before the French leaders in North Africa reached their agreement.

This is Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges.

It is an interesting fact that while French Senators, Deputies, trade union leaders had mostly gone to London and joined General de Gaulle, the majority of French high ranking officers have preferred to go to North Africa and offer their services to General Giraud.

These arrivals, incidentally, indicated a dangerous line of cleavage between the two French factions. Opposition between the military and the civil elements of a country are capable of producing violent friction. According to reports which appear to be reliable, several thousands of formerly pro-Vichy Army and Navy officers, among them numerous Generals and Admirals, have recently arrived at Algiers.

Gen. A. J. Georges

Reported to have taken prominent part in healing the breach between General Giraud and General de Gaulle.

Record of Distinction

The veteran General Georges is outstanding among these. His name was mentioned for the first time when he accompanied General Giraud to his first meeting with General de Gaulle.

General Georges had been second in command of the French armies during the war. His official title was Commander in Chief on the northeastern theater of operations, which included also the command of the Maginot Line.

Although General Georges was deputy generalissimo of the French Army, his relations with his superior, Gen. Gustave Gamelin, had been notably strained.

There can be little doubt that the rift between the two French commanders—as that between Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud—has been among the causes of the French defeat.

Shared in Maginot Line

The dissensions between General Gamelin and General Georges were not due to any reasons of strategy or military thought. General Georges has been as representative for the tradition of the French General Staff as was General Gamelin. General Georges was the right-hand-man of War Minister André Maginot and the plans for the famous Maginot Line were partly designed by the future Deputy Commander of the French armies.

General Georges, who has always been a particularly brilliant officer, owes his military fortune to Marshal Foch, Marshal Pétain and General de Castelnau, whose devoted collaborator he has been.

There are no indications whatever that General Georges had foreseen the revolutionary changes in modern military tactics and that he understood the importance of General de Gaulle's ideas on mechanized warfare. His age as well as his military record indicate that his usefulness in the reorganization of the new French Army will probably be only a limited one.

Skilled in Strategy

Yet, General Georges has very profound knowledge of strategic questions in the Mediterranean Sea. During his long military career, he has had several commands in North Africa, lastly as Commanding General of the Algerian Army Corps. His rôle has also been important as military aide to High Commissary Jonnart in Greece during World War I. His intimate familiarity with political and military conditions in the Balkans was the reason for his being chosen to receive King Alexander of Yugoslavia when in October, 1934, the monarch arrived at Marseille. When King Alexander and French Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthou were killed by a Croat assassin, General Georges, who was seated in the same car, was seriously wounded.

Although General Georges, as most French officers, has taken no active part in politics, his preferences went certainly to the Right Wing parties. His political attitude was probably the main reason why General Gamelin, whom Premier Daladier considered a republican General and not General Georges, became Chief of the French General Staff and was eventually chosen to command the armed forces of the Allies during the war.

Approved Armistice

When, after the break-through at Sedan, General Gamelin was dismissed and General Weygand took over, General Georges was eliminated from active command. Consulted on the possibilities to continue French resistance, General Georges declared that armistice with the conqueror was the only means to save France.

General Georges' sudden appearance in North Africa at the critical moment of final negotiations between the Giraud and the de Gaulle groups is as mysterious as the recent arrival of many other high-ranking officers. It will probably only be after the war that it will be known how these prominent military men succeeded in escaping German surveillance.

Latest dispatches from North Africa indicate that during the meeting between General de Gaulle and General Giraud, General Georges was inclined to support the North African Commander in Chief and that his presence at the supreme council of Free France had been opposed by the Fighting French leader.

However, latest reports indicate that he has had a harmonizing effect on the situation.

'Shock Troops' Drain Reich's Best Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 8—The German Army is being reorganized; an effort is being made to replace traditional Prussian automatism with the individualism and personal resourcefulness that characterize the fighting forces of the "decadent democracies."

The reform of the Reichswehr is being carried out through the "total mobilization" by which the new German General Staff is combing 1,000,000 men out of the civilian population. The central idea of this reform is to break up the infantry into a large number of small groups or "shock troops" instead of the previous company system. A shock troop will not have more than 20 men.

The individual soldier in these new units will be a highly specialized fighter, with special training in close combat, the use of all technical weapons, and in pioneering.

Because of this reform technical workers, engineers, constructors, and mechanics of all kinds have been especially sought in recent combing of industry for new soldiers.

Heavier Call on Women

It is, however, precisely these types of workers that German industry can least easily spare. Their place will have to be taken in factories by women or foreign workers who are neither as skillful nor reliable as German males.

Men from the technical trades are needed by the new Army as experience has shown that the office worker and professional man is shyer of cannon barrels and technical equipment than the mine or factory worker.

In training these new troops an attempt will be made to minimize drill and formality such as salutes. Formerly the use of rigidly traditional and automatic responses to order were stressed, for example, in finger and hand movements connected with machine-gun drill.

In training for the new troops the men will be given a chance to find their own individual method of handling weapons at an earlier stage than previously.

This new reform is regarded as a continuation of the tendency to employ men and machines in the best possible combination and ratio which was noted in the first big German Army reform planned during the French campaign and put into practice in the attack on Russia.

During the French campaign Hitler's army formation was a mass of infantry with a kernel of tanks. The first reform applied in Russia created a swarm of rapidly advancing tanks to conquer Russia, with infantry following up to "take possession."

This was a readaptation of the Douhet theory of conquest by a swarm of bombers, or as one German General put it, a "translation of fantasy into reality."

Germans in general believe they can this summer with this new Army launch a crushing offensive or, by luring the Russians into a dangerous trap, break their resistance. However, they hold this belief somewhat less strongly and it is tainted with more skepticism than their former belief in a great conquest.

Production Difficulties

A widespread opinion in Germany is that if the German Army doesn't succeed in eliminating the Russians this summer next winter will be very bad and may result in a defeat for Germany. This opinion is based on growing production difficulties within Germany due to the Allied bombings, the lack of skilled workers, and the growing strength of the United States and Britain.

A recent German publication, "The Strongest," minimizes the admitted production superiority of the United States with a statement that the quality, skill, and experience of workers counts most. However, the new mobilization of 1,000,000 men has made deep inroads on skilled workers in Germany where a large percentage of skilled workers had already been mobilized.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung describes a trip through a factory which may be regarded more the rule than the exception.

"Seventy-eight per cent of the workers are foreigners from all over Europe," the article says. "In the manufacture of bombs there is only one German for eight to 12 foreigners. Most of the foreigners don't talk or understand German, haven't had the same training as the Germans, and come from countries whose relations with Germany are not yet settled.

"It is very difficult for these foreigners to get accustomed to the methods and tempo in a German factory. One industralist described how foreigners refuse to understand or learn German and even when addressed in their own language by an interpreter say they don't understand."

Pan-American Press Elects New President

HAVANA, June 8 (AP)—President Batista of Cuba presided yesterday at the opening session of the second annual International Pan-American Press Congress, which elected Miguel Coyula of Havana as Congress President.

Señor Coyula, a commander in the Cuban Army of Independence in the Spanish-American War, is a veteran newspaperman.

More than 140 delegates from 19 American nations met in the Cuban House of Representatives. They elected William P. Carney of the New York Times Vice-President and Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution Assistant Secretary.

Preparing for Future 'Big Push'

Wide World

Chinese Engineers Training in India

Engineers of the Chinese Expeditionary Force build a bridge somewhere in India. The center span is being maneuvered into position.

Italy Serves Nazis as Buffer State

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's frantic efforts to keep Italy in the war and to bolster the morale of the Italian people reflects the Reich's concern lest the collapse of its ally foreshadow its own defeat, as was the case in 1918. It is a mistake to conclude that Italy is only a military liability to the German war machine.

In modern air war, in which distance has lost much of its meaning, Italy is Germany's flank, just as the Balkans were Germany's flank in 1918. When Bulgaria capitulated in the fall of that year the end of German resistance drew near and swift collapse on its principal front in the West became inevitable. Similar results can be expected from the collapse of Italy in this war.

While the defeat of the Central Powers from bases in Italy in the last war failed because of tactical errors in mountain warfare, the opportunities which the United Nations would find today would be much more favorable. Italy, then one of the Allies, dispersed its attacks along the 400-mile-long barrier of the Alps and attempted to hold the eastern frontier of the Karst by mountain defenses. On the other hand, the Austrian-Hungarian forces concentrated their strength first for an attack upon the Italian mountain defenses and succeeded because as a result of this rout, Italy's own dispersed forces, which were poised for an assault in the Dolomites, had to be withdrawn. This experience proved beyond doubt that concentrated attacks against mountain defenses succeed once full use has been made of the superior strength and mobility of the attacking forces.

Another Advantage

Another great advantage from an Allied invasion of Northern Italy would be the acquisition of an enormous air base.

Italy, even with German aid, is in no position to prevent the occupation of the 200-mile stretch from the Ligurian coast to the northern Adriatic. Naturally, a preliminary control of Sardinia and Corsica would facilitate our invasion operations. German supplies are being shipped through the two lines across the French Alps, through Switzerland over the Simplon and Gotthard lines and through Austria over the Brenner and Tarvisio lines. The flow of goods through the French Alps can be stopped easily because one line is exposed to attacks along the seacoast and the other is highly vulnerable on its descent through the gorges and tunnels of the Alps. Furthermore, supplies over these lines have to follow a circuitous road through bombed France.

The Swiss lines are the most efficient, and practically all of the coal shipments from Germany reach Italy in this way. The United Nations would stop swiftly German imports over these lines as soon as they reached the neutral Italian-Swiss border which is no farther than 100 miles from the nearest coastal invasion point.

It is well understood that Switzerland would resist any German passage of troops to Italy, and many Swiss doubtless would be greatly pleased at the opportunity to make direct contact again with the democratic outside world after years of blockade. Furthermore, a considerable part of the Allied frontier in Europe, after the occupation of Italy, would run along Switzerland, thus the Allies would be able to turn the bulk of their strength immediately toward the next objective, the Balkans.

The Brenner and Tarvisio lines as well as those across the Julian Alps would become highly vulnerable to air attacks—and Germany could try only to defend the Alpine passes.

The invasion of Italy would need as further control measure a grip on its southern end although the Allies' main air strength will have to be used in her north. From Naples across her boot it is only 90 miles to the Adriatic. Foggia, Bari, Brindisi and Taranto have already been heavily bombed. A timed invasion of the sandy dunes, beaches and treeless, rolling plains of Apulia would put the United Nations at the exit of Mare Nostrum as a final seal to Italy's doom. Bari and the Gulf of Taranto are ideal sites for landings. If we don't take control of the Italian Adriatic coast and the Strait of Otranto, the Germans from Balkan strongholds would strike at Italy again as did the Saracens, Greeks, Normans and Visigoths.

Important Gateway

The most important gateway to the heart of Germany is the Adriatic Sea but its strategic northwest-southeast extension remains useless as long as both the Italian and Yugoslav coasts are in enemy hands. Once the Allies have gained control over the flat Italian east coast and the entrance to the Adriatic Sea, they would command the key to Central Europe. The Strait of Otranto can be forced once they have established themselves in Apulia, but its extensive use for naval convoys to Northern Italy would require the occupation of Corfu. This island of legend where Ulysses landed, and which was contested successfully by Byzantium, Venice and Turkey, is the largest of the Ionian Islands; it is not less important for the control of the Adriatic than Malta is for the Mediterranean.

The Adriatic is a big inland lake of the size of Lakes Huron and Michigan combined. Its whole length is 500 miles and its average width slightly over 100 miles; only at the Strait of Otranto it narrows down to 44 miles. The Italian coast is flat and relatively poor in good harbors except Bari, Brindisi, and Ancona. The Yugoslav coast offers many excellent harbors and hundreds of landing places on the numerous Dalmatian Islands. The islands of Vis and Lagosta and the ports of Split, Zara, Spalato, and Susak are the most important. The Yugoslav coast and hinterland is mountainous but it leads farthest north into Europe where the Alps represent the least obstacle to the penetration of the Lower Hungarian Plain and Viennese Basin. The Peninsula of Istria in the north offers the best harbors at Pola and Trieste.

From air bases on Istria and Northern Italy the main central and European industrial centers from Graz to Vienna, Budapest, Brno, Vitcovice, and the Polish "Ruhr" region could be bombed as easily as Hamburg from England. From there to the Rumanian oil fields it is not farther than from our North African bases to Turin. No transfer of industries from the west would protect Germany from further destruction. The invasion of the Balkans and Central Europe could be carried out with the least sacrifices once we control the Adriatic.

Ancient Highway

The Slovenian and Hungarian Plains are separated by the 50-80 miles-wide ridge of the Karst from the Adriatic bases previously mentioned. Then, along the former Austrian-Hungarian frontier, the plain stretches into the Vienna basin and from there through the valleys of the March and Oder to Silesia. This road was used in ancient times to ship the amber of the Teutonic Baltic to the Women of Rome.

Without the control of the Adriatic, the reconquest of Yugoslavia and the full utilization of the fighting forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch remains doubtful. On the other hand, the Allies will find military and economic support for the invasion of Central Europe in the regions of the abused Slovenes, Croats, Albanians, and Serbs who dwell in the Karst and along the coast. The Adriatic offers an ideal shipping route for oil from the terminals of the Near East pipe lines at Tripoli and Haifa. It would take only 1,700 miles for oil tankers between Trieste and these ports or less than half the distance betwen New York and Gibraltar. These advantages are so enormous that they would outweigh all obstacles to be overcome in these operations.

Germany, early in 1918, had blocked the British and French forces in Flanders, Russia and Italy had been defeated, and Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria were under its control. Nevertheless, a few months after the defeat of Bulgaria, the Central Fronts crumbled and quick defeat followed. The same opportunities for a decisive defeat of Germany are likely to arise from the combined utilization of all advantages which an invasion of Italy would offer.

Nazis Exert Pressure On Enslaved Labor

By United Nations Information Office

London

As the hour for the invasion of Hitler's "Fortress Europe" by the Allies draws nearer, the Germans are bringing fresh pressure to bear on the occupied countries to squeeze men and women into various German labor and military organizations.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi propaganda minister, has recently inspected a number of camps for foreign workers in Germany for the first time since Germany inaugurated slave labor for the occupied countries, according to German broadcasts.

He had a "long talk" with Belgian, Dutch, and French workers and visited new barracks consisting of two-room dwellings, which the German radio says are to be allotted to foreign married couples employed in Germany.

Larger Raids by RAF On Germany on the Way

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—A new development in British night bombing tactics is seen here in the eight-day lull in the attack on Germany following the record concentration at the end of May, when 7,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the Ruhr region in one week.

Huge-scale "obliteration raids" are understood to be more than ever established as the RAF's principal objective henceforth, even if it has at present to be at the expense of "round-the-clock" or "pot-boiling" attacks.

This decision on policy is said to have been greatly strengthened by reconnaissance pictures taken in the past few days showing "overwhelming devastation" in Duisburg and other Ruhr localities following the latest series of saturation raids. Four superattacks at the end of May on Duisburg, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen, and Wuppertal are recognized now as havbeen new experiments in concentration—experiments since shown successful even beyond expectation.

Most Effective Course

So Britons who look expectantly up into the sky every night before going to bed are liable to continue to be disappointed on a good many nights of each month because however much the Bomber Command would like to have German sirens wailing day and night, the conclusion now been reached that each extra bomber added to an already large force is more effective as a destructive weapon than if sent out in smaller "potboiling" raids kept up all the time.

Of course "the sky's the limit" so far as the Bomber Command's ultimate goal is concerned. Nor would "obliteration" attack every night be beyond the powers of organization here, it has been indicated by examination of what was achieved in the latest series of mass attacks.

But in the meantime, decision that the great proportion of planes available shall be used in fewer mass attacks rather than in continuous but less concentrated offensives is thought here to be confirmation first, that British night bombing is overwhelmingly a military rather than a political policy, aiming to knock the German production machine out rather than seek the more nebulous goal of a breakdown in civilian morale.

Proportionate Risk

Second, it is thought to confirm the Bomber Command's new confidence in its ability to find and hit its target. For the greater the raid greater the success; but greater failure, too, if bad weather or other factors disorganize the attack.

Latest reconnaissance photographs are being supplemented by eyewitness accounts now filtering in here from the Ruhr through neutral sources to support the official estimate of "overwhelming" damage to German war industry. There is Dr. Joseph Goebbels' week end dirge calling Germans to bear their sufferings till Luftwaffe can retaliate.

Here in London a new type of Briton is increasingly inclined to line up on the side of those who think Germany may well be brought to the very brink of defeat by the bombing policy. This type is the hardheaded businessmen in charge of Britain's own war production. They used to scoff at the idea of bombing Germany from the war; today they eagerly discuss such a possibility.

Masefield's Figures

A significant contribution to these discussions was made over the week end by one of the best-informed British air correspondents, Peter Masefield of the Sunday Times. In a long, detailed article, Mr. Masefield sought to show by precise mathematical figures that if the present bomber offensive against Germany could be multiplied by four, then German war production would be completely halted.

His conclusion was based on computation of the man hours Germany is losing in the present scale of bombing compared with the man hours its costs Britain to carry out the raids. Each night-bombing sortie now flown by the RAF, he calculated, costs Germany 20,000 man hours of destruction. Averaging out RAF losses, it costs Britain 5,000 man hours a sortie.

The gain a sortie is thus 15,000 man hours, or four to one in favor of the bomber.

In an operating life of 20 sorties in, say, two months each heavy bomber robs the enemy of the work of 1,200 men, according to Mr. Masefield. With further mathematical precision, Mr. Masefield went on to calculate 575,000 German workers permanently out of war production or essential civilian work through bombing, while 2,000,000 able-bodied Germans are tied down in defensive activities against raids.

U. S. Army's Work

All this is calculated without taking into account the mounting blows by the USAAF.

Making full allowances for the fallibility of mathematical logic, Mr. Masefield's article makes encouraging reading—so encouraging, in fact, there is quite a lot of complete somersaulting by wishful thinkers.

Thus, as the air news gets better one increasingly hears stories of hidden German reserves of bombers to strike at Britain.

While it would be a mistake to imagine the Luftwaffe incapable of some heavy blows at Britain, nevertheless informed opinion here considers stories of a renewed and prolonged blitz on Britain as more in line with German propaganda talk than with evidence of Germany's present air position.

Zoot-Suited Youths Cause of Riot Call

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AP)—Civil and miltary police early today succeeded in dispersing thousands of servicemen and civilians in the downtown business district after a night of disorders in which zoot-suited youths were ferreted out by sailors and soldiers who divested at least 50 of their bizarre attire.

By 1 a. m. police and sheriff's deputies had arrested 24 civilians, 11 sailors and five soldiers on charges of disturbing the peace and unlawful assembly. In three nights of battling with servicemen, who maintain they and their girl friends have been "pushed around" at random by hooligans, more than 100 youths in reat pleat trousers and knee-length coats were jailed on vagrancy counts.

Police Chief C. B. Horrall declared a general riot alarm last night, summoning 1,000 policemen to special duty. Navy Shore Patrolmen and military police, in jeeps and afoot, also toured streets teeming with servicemen and spectators and jammed with traffic.

Ford Office Girls Balk at Slacks

DETROIT, June 8 (AP)—Ford Motor Company office girls, preferring the conventional feminine attire of dresses rather than slacks, sat idle at their typewriters yesterday because they refused to go home and put on slacks.

"We want to feel like ladies," Bernice Clark, one of the office girls, said.

The girls' who work in the Highland Park plant office, came to work wearing dresses, so they were given no work to do. A company spokesman, who said the firm has a general rule requiring all women workers to wear slacks, explained that dresses are dangerous, for they might become entangled in machinery when the girls go into parts of the plant where the machines are located.

Asserting that directly across the hall were 50 Wows, employed by Army Ordnance, who wore uniforms, Miss Clark said, "If it is good enough for the Army, it ought to be good enough for the Ford Company."

A hearing on the slacks or dresses controversy will be held during the regular labor-management meeting tomorrow morning.

Ben Garrison, President of the local union of the United Automobile Workers, said that although only about 60 girls were involved in the skirt dispute, nearly 200 others await a decision, anxious again to don skirts.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Betty Allie Proves How Well Woman Can Serve Her State

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"She's definitely feminine; but, in politics, she thinks like a man. She was trained in political thinking by veteran politicians, all of the better type. The result is that men like to talk to her about political matters because she understands the language, thinks practically."

This is Roob H. Allie's tribute to Michigan's newly appointed Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Mr. Allie is in charge of public relations for the Michigan Railroads Association. The commissioner, Betty Wallace Allie, is his wife.

As you would suspect, Mrs. Allie is a modest person. She is straightforward about giving her views on public questions, frank in explaining how she adjusts her household duties and those of her job so they will not conflict, but she is apt to leave gaps in the information about Mrs. Allie herself. For this reason it is good to have her husband near by when material for a newspaper story is being gathered.

Always Fair

Says he again, "She is eminently fair in her job, has an abundance but not an excess of sympathy, and has the trait of following through to see that injured workers are not cheated of their painfully won compensation or that they do not squander it in cases where they have asked a 'lump-sum' settlement in order to buy property from which they expect to make a livelihood."

Mrs. Allie, to whom her husband affectionately refers as "the Judge," is not fond of the routine of housekeeping, he says, grudgingly admitting that there may be this one thing in which she does not excel; but, he hastens to add, she loves to cook. He rates her as "an AAA-1 apple-pie maker" and declares she takes first prize with her angel-food cakes and is almost as good with other dishes.

She is also successful in raising flowers, says her husband—has what her mother called "a green thumb." She loves fine music, the theater, enjoys golf, likes picnics where her husband cooks the steak, and has recently taken up chess in which she hopes to excel him, he having discovered checkers as the one game in which he can outdo her.

Mrs. Allie Speaks

Now, with this view of the commissioner, through her husband's eyes, it is only fair to give her opportunity to speak for herself. This does not mean about herself, we might add. It means she will discuss women and their place in the good housekeeping of state and nation, the subject in which she is most interested.

"The presence of women in political bodies on an equal basis with men, tends to raise the standard of thinking and acting," she says. "I believe the women keep the men on their toes. They just don't want to be outdone by the weaker sex.

"It is of the utmost importance," she continues, "that we have women of suitable experience and good poise in public office for the spotlight is always on them."

When Mrs. Allie first started in political life she was too young to vote and, anyway, women were not enfranchised. But it was not long before their franchise was granted and never has she missed casting her ballot since then. "It causes me sleepless nights thinking of new ways to arouse the electorate to consider the sacredness of their voting privilege," she declares.

She remembers how women once looked askance at their sisters who were bold enough to speak out on political issues. Citing the fact that Michigan polled the largest women's vote on record in its last election, she says that women now realize the vital importance of getting the right people in office.

It was at the time of World War I that Mrs. Allie was appointed by the late Albert E. Sleeper, then Michigan's Governor, as secretary of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It caused quite a stir. "She's too young and it isn't a woman's work," the critics said. But she proved it was work a woman could do well. She spent three weeks of every month at the various prisons, hearing from 200 to 250 cases.

"From the beginning," I schooled myself against being overcome with the odiousness of the work; and further, against the 'sob sister' attitude. My business was to consider the merits of the case, based on the record of the individual, adding a dash of compassion, firmness, and understanding. I found no individual without some good in him."

Mrs. Allie has always had to overcome the prejudice against a woman's serving on an equal basis with men; but once this has been overcome, the work has gone smoothly.

Unexpected Opportunities

At the age of 18, Mrs. Allie (then Betty Wallace) was in charge of Buick's stenographic department, and was unexpectedly offered a position as secretary to Governor Woodbridge N. Farris, who was then in office. She took it. He was reviewing the prison population of the state and her experience in hearing him review cases gave her a practical course in sociology.

She was married to Mr. Allie, a newspaperman, while she was Governor Sleeper's secretary. A son was born and she devoted herself to home and family until Governor Green asked her to act as secretary in his Detroit office. Next came Governor Wilber M. Brucker, who appointed her Assistant State Superintendent of Private Employment Agencies. She resigned to spend seven months on a cross-country trip with her husband. Then Governor Fitzgerald appointed her Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

And all of this may well add up to the conclusion that a woman can do such a good job in public office that not even changes in administration can affect her.

Dr. Wu Plans Beyond War In China

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Though a Japanese garrison is now quartered on their own "beautiful Nanking campus," Ginling, only Christian women's college in China, has more students today than ever before in its history, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, its president and member of the Chinese People's Political Council, said in an interview here.

Dr. Wu recently arrived in the United States to stay until fall as the only woman member of a group of educators and scholars sent by the Chinese government to study the international situation and problems relating to postwar reconstruction.

Like all scholars in China, Ginling students and faculty are suffering from a lack of books and other equipment and from the enormous rise in the cost of living, but the determination of Chinese women to take a part in raising the standard of living of China's 450,000,000 people is overcoming all these obstacles to higher learning, Dr. Wu says.

Asked whether the United States could get educational aid through to China at the present time, Dr. Wu replied:

"No, not the way the Japanese blockade stands now. We have received some help from microfilms sent to us by your State Department, but these are for the use of faculty rather than students.

"Books are very difficult to get. Even Chinese books are scarce because of the lack of good paper, and the printing is poor. We were able to move some of our equipment, but we lost a large proportion of it."

Still Enthusiastic

Yet the lack of materials has not dulled the enthusiasm of China's young women, eager to follow the example of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in establishing social welfare facilities that will help the Chinese to help themselves.

Dr. Wu sees a great future for the women of China in the field of social welfare, already being emphasized by the Chiang Kai-shek government in the appointment of a new Ministry of Social Affairs.

"Our women are well fitted to become social workers," Dr. Wu said. "We already have a large number of majors in sociology."

Not only do Ginling's 300 women students take courses in child welfare, rural service, adult education and other social studies, but they actually set up nutrition, sanitation and child-care projects in the province of Szechuen.

At the present time, Ginling is housed in temporary buildings on the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu.

Dr. Wu reports that the percentage of women in Chinese higher institutions of learning has jumped from 10 to 20 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Part of this is due to war demands on the men's time, but there are also definite increases in women's enrollment, as at Ginling.

To Victory and Beyond

In the United States, Dr. Wu will study recent trends of thinking in higher education, with special reference to education of women for postwar planning.

Even with the Japanese marching again toward China's temporary capital, she said: "It is time to be thinking of the new world that lies ahead."

She will also observe the educational processes that have been developed in the United States for training of women for wartime leadership, such as in the WAAC.

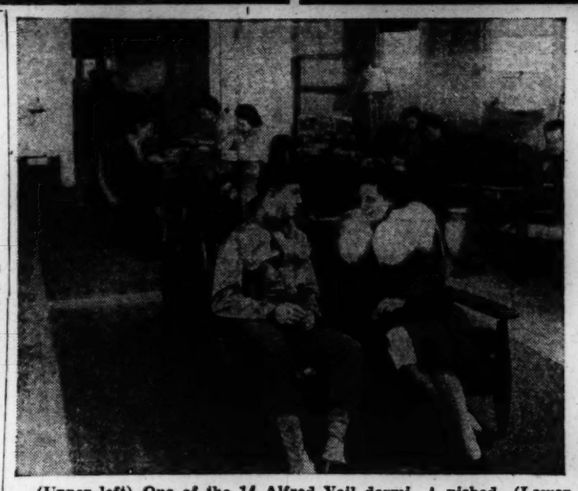
"While our conditions are different than yours, we can learn much here," she said.

Dr. Wu speaks perfect English. She did graduate study at the University of Michigan and Cornell.

She herself is a graduate of Ginling in its first class, 1919, and became a Christian during her student days. Today she is a leader in the New Life Movement, founded by the Generalissimo and his wife to improve the everyday living habits of the Chinese people.

Because Ginling is a "sister college" of Smith, the latter conferred an honorary degree of LL. D. on Dr. Wu at its recent commencement exercises.

Dr. Wu has the distinction of being the first Chinese woman to become a college president. Her last trip to the United States was in 1936.



(Upper left) One of the 14 Alfred Vail dormitories erected by the Government at Long Branch, N. J., to solve the housing problem created by the influx of women war workers to attend the Civilian Training School and serve on war projects. (Upper right) Single dormitory bedroom attractively furnished. (Lower left) Girls may write letters or entertain their friends at the community recreation hall. (Lower right) A group of four women workers devoting leisure time to an energetic game of basketball as part of the recreational activities designed to make life pleasanter.

Dormitories Solve Housing Problem

By Ida Leona Burleigh
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the demand for women to replace men in the essential war industries, the huge problem of supplying housing and recreational facilities has risen in localities which before the war were mainly self-contained. It arose in Long Branch, New Jersey, and it has been solved there. An influx of workers to government projects and development laboratories in various outlying districts created the necessity for new housing, transportation, and recreational facilities. Available rooms in private homes proved insufficient, so dormitories were constructed, recreational halls provided, and programs arranged, to make living conditions as normal as possible.

The solution of these problems has been in charge of Grace P. Dominge, Dean of Women, and the Housing and Transportation Group of the Civilian Training School in Long Branch since the Civilian Training School opened in April, 1942. At that time the several hundred trainees who had come to study radio, drafting, telephone, carpentry, welding, painting, and machine operation found no provision either for their housing or their recreation. The first pupils arriving had to be housed temporarily in rooms in the private homes of Long Branch. Many residents who had never before opened their homes to strangers agreed to accommodate the girls who had come from many different States hoping after completion of their courses to assist in the Signal Corps Laboratories.

Even the hospitality of the New Jersey people, however, could not provide adequate facilities. On one occasion a young woman walked all day in search of a home and, finding none, finally had to stay for two nights in a room at the local police station. A Long Branch mother whose son had just left for the Army heard about it, took pity on her, and let her have the room just vacated by her son. Restaurants, moreover, were inadequate, and wholesome recreation was limited to attendance at the local movie theater.

Alternatives to Movies

The Civilian Training Activities Association was set up to help remedy this situation with such services as hot lunches, laundry, soft ball equipment, and informal parties. As the school continued to grow, and the demand for recreation became greater, the CTAA, under the direction of Lieut. Morris Colehour and Miss Dominge, enlisted the co-operation of the Women's Division of the Long Branch USO in charge of Eileen Egan. Subsequently, these two organizations worked out a program of recreation, including sports, musicales, movies, dances, dramatics, sewing, and handcraft.

With the constant influx of hundreds of new students throughout 1942, the demand for better and more reasonably priced accommodations became so great that the Government constructed the Alfred Vail Homes and Dormitories for the use of the war workers. The homes were ready first and were soon occupied by Civil Service employees. In January, 1943, the dormitories were completed and finally opened to the Civilian Training School students.

Free recreation buildings were also constructed to provide a place for both individual and mass social activities.

The Alfred Vail Dormitories consist of fourteen buildings, three of which are for Negro women. They are rectangular in shape and are grouped together, so that they present the appearance of a small village. The community has its own store, post office, and bus service to the school. Double rooms at this project rent for only $10 a month per person, while the larger rooms, accommodating four or more, cost only $2 each a month. A large, up-to-date cafeteria, located in the dormitory area, furnishes wholesome meals for the residents at reasonable prices 24 hours a day. This cafeteria is Government-owned, and operated on a nonprofit basis. In addition to being a "mess hall," the cafeteria has a spacious reception center equipped with comfortable, modernistic furniture, a "juke box," and space for dancing.

Project Is Growing

Beside the recreation building now erected, two more buildings are scheduled for construction shortly. One will be a Community Center which will enable residents of the area to attend religious services in a nondenominational chapel, a conference room for the chaplain or welfare director, a hall for movies, recreational rooms where the girls may meet their new friends and their relatives, a library, and a lounge room. The other will be an infirmary with the latest type of equipment, which will be staffed by the United States Public Health Service.

The recreational program at Civilian Training varies according to the season. In the winter, basketball, dramatics, programs of classical music, arts and crafts, and dancing are the most popular activities. In the summer, swimming, tennis, roller-skating, badminton, horseback riding, calisthenics, archery, and soft ball attract the largest numbers. Girls are divided into groups of 25, and each group meets with the director of recreation from the welfare section to make suggestions about the kind of entertainment the girls would like to have. Every group is allowed one party each month.

New Interests Developed

The Women's Division of the Long Branch USO is helpful in providing games for the girls and in arranging dances, both formal and informal. It sponsors social functions for the Negro women as well as the white. One of the recent achievements of the USO was the organization of a United Nations Club. Sylvia Martasin, a popular Civilian Training School trainee, felt the need for such a club to stimulate interest in China Relief. Her idea caught on and a carnival was scheduled which was a forerunner of other affairs of the same type.

An acre of ground near the Vail Homes has been set aside for a Victory garden, and divided into plots 25 feet by 25 feet—just large enough for one or two girls to cultivate.

Part of the publicity of the Civilian Training School is handled by a staff of student writers. They support a column in the "Long Branch Daily Record," and also publish a semi-monthly periodical of their own called "The Trainee." The recreational program at C. T. offers an outlet for so many talents that almost every girl finds at least one activity in which she may participate.

Nonessentials 'Out' for Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The woman who travels today is either a brave or a foolish person.

She is foolish if a little self-analysis reveals she has merely a gadabout's sudden urge for a change of scene. Such an impulse hampers the war effort of railroads and busses carrying the heaviest passenger and freight loads in history. On the other hand, she is brave if her reasons for travel are worthwhile and necessary. She faces unavoidable discomforts, crowded conditions with no assurance of seats, interrupted schedules and long waits at transfer points.

With nonessential travelers kept off the roads by gas and tire rationing, with cruises out for the duration and with air travel under a system of priorities, a mighty tidal wave of wayfarers has engulfed the busses and trains. The Office of Defense Transportation hopes to keep footloose American women at home. And so it pleads with you—please help by staying at home and at work, unless your trip is absolutely essential.

Travel Hints

But if your proposed journey stands the searching test of your conscience, then here are some practical suggestions to make you a canny traveler:

Much of your comfort will depend on what you do long before you get on board. Try to leave in the midmorning of the midweek days (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday). Avoid disappointment by buying round-trip tickets and by making your going and coming reservations early, two weeks or more ahead. Avoid last-minute cancellations. And do not change your reservations in either direction, for you probably cannot secure others. Pullman space is getting steadily tighter.

If you travel by railway coach, remember the "first come, first served" adage. Get to the station early, at least half an hour before the train leaves, and buy your ticket before you get on board. Conductors are busy enough without taking on the job of ticket seller.

Now as to the luggage problem. It's something to make strong baggage men quail. Racks on trains normally hold only a large bag or two small ones over each seat. So if you must take several bags, do check them through as excess baggage. You can turn them over to the station's baggage room about an hour ahead of your departure and be sure to have them go through on your train or bus. Moreover, this service is free if your second bag is not extra heavy.

Cut Your Luggage

The patriotic way is to travel lightly luggaged. For quick, forget-not traveling, keep a list of essentials in your suitcase and check them off as you pack. Take a hat, coat and pocketbook that harmonize with all your clothes and you will be so well organized that you will need only one big bag. Select clothes that pack well and resist wrinkles. Then into a handswung portable kit put some containers of creams, powders, and tooth paste. Stuff the crannies with puffs, cleansing tissues, cotton and face cloth. And there you are—all set to go with one suitcase and a cosmetic bag!

No doubt you feel that food is your big problem. Diners have the same troubles as you, but magnified and multiplied to enormous proportions. In normal times, one diner would serve patrons from six to eight-car trains; today it must accommodate hungry passengers in ten to twelve cars. So it's a wise traveler who takes a light lunch, mints and candy in her bag and buys something to drink from the attendant who goes through the cars. The soldiers and sailors in transit have no way to supply themselves with home cooking. So you'll save yourself a long wait outside the diner by carrying a little food. As we said before, comfortable traveling depends on what you do long before you get on board!

S. S. P.

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Women Inspect Navy Boilers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

They're not Waves, though their trim tailored suits are of navy blue with the traditional gilt navy buttons. They're not Waacs, though the blue caps are shaped exactly like those of the women's auxiliary.

The insignia on the uniforms of eight Akron area young women bear the letters "NIS" beneath the letters U. S.—meaning that they are full-fledged members of the Navy Inspector's Service. They are the first girls in the country to be put to work on the important and difficult job of inspecting boilers to be used on battleships, cruisers and other war vessels of the U. S. Navy. They have returned to Akron from taking an advanced course in inspection at the Navy Inspectors School in New York City—a course in which they polished up on practical experience gained in the past five months of actual training they have had at the Babcock and Wilcox Co. in Barberton, an Akron suburb.

Capt. I. J. Van Kammen, chief naval inspector at the Babcock and Wilcox Co., where battleship boilers have been under construction for years, says the girls were selected because they were "healthy, husky American girls—below the age of 45 and above the age of 25 and didn't weigh too much since they have more or less crawling about among the boilers to do."

While the girls haven't actually had to crawl through the big boiler drums yet, they have done plenty of outside crawling, they say. They doff their trim navy uniforms for navy blue slacks when that part of the inspection comes. In addition to much blueprint reading they also have to be skilled in knowledge of precision instruments.

"I'm in the forge shop at present checking manheads and blankheads and making the final inspection to be sure all the boilers come up to specifications," Miss Gladys Huckstep, one of the girls explained. Miss Huckstep trained to be a teacher at Kansas State College. In fact, all of the eight have had college training and several are college graduates.

To these girls, the news stories of ships putting out from port for the battlefront—of cruisers and destroyers sunk and of transports torpedoed—have become vital things. They feel as one of the girls put it "as if we are really a part of this war on the ocean."

When the girls went to New York they actually went down to the docks at Bayonne and Cartaret, N. J., where the Babcock-Wilcox boilers are shipped, and saw some of the vessels on which their handiwork goes. They came back impressed with the fact that the tiniest deviation from the blueprints which they read might spell the difference between safety and tragedy for the men on those ships.

The girls work the regular eight hours a day, 48 hours a week. A few of the old-timers at the plant—long known as a womanless realm in industry—still resent their presence a bit, the girls believe, "but gradually they are getting educated to women boiler-inspectors," they add.

Feeling of '1918 Despair' Rising As Germany Sustains Setbacks

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—Though it would be premature to assume that German morale has already deteriorated so far as to undermine the internal order there is more and more evidence that suspicion of Nazi leadership and a growing feeling of "1918 despair" are producing a general condition of uncertainty and apathy which may play a decisive role whenever the Allied offensive threatens the Reich itself.

Recent speeches of Nazi leaders, the increasing number of press warnings against rumormonging and "lukewarmness," as well as the large number of sentences for what are termed loosely offenses against the public order, indicate how the authorities are feeling.

In the month of May alone 78 such sentences, including 23 executions, were decreed in the Third Reich, and these are only those classified as "frightening examples."

The German opinion today is best judged by contrast with that of eight months ago. Last October the Germans had every reason to be optimistic.

Contrast in Conditions

On the eastern front their armies had reached the Caucasus and were fighting in Stalingrad. In Africa General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who was only 60 miles from Alexandria, could say, "We didn't go there with any intention of being flung back sooner or later."

In the west there seemed little to cause Germany fear and what was very important for home morale Reichsmarshal Herman Göring declared that the food situation of the Reich could only improve.

Meanwhile Germany's fortunes have deteriorated most strikingly. Annihilation of the Sixth Army at Stalingrad, followed by announcement of total mobilization on the home front which upset the settled routine of the lives of many thousands, especially women, and resulted in the destruction of the livelihood of small business people, had a most disturbing effect. But even more startling have been the Allied air bombings of Germany.

Initiative Now Lost

Thus the Germans are not receiving an "uplift" similar to that which came in past years, and now realize that they have lost the initiative and have only the memory of 1918 behind them. Gauleiter Robert Wagner, speaking recently at Mannheim, stated: "I know our people are asking only one question: What will the future bring us?"

Decline in German morale, according to reliable neutral report, is to be seen in the following ways:

Firstly, doubts regarding German military leadership. This has gone on ever since the collapse at Stalingrad.

It applied at first mainly to land operations, but since to the Allied unassailable air offensive, also to air warfare, and, because of the failure of German U-boats to annihilate Allied shipping, to the sea also.

In 1940 Hitler declared he would retaliate a hundredfold, even a thousandfold, for British raids, in 1942 it has been reduced to returning blow for blow, while this year Marshal Göering can only promise retaliation at some future date.

Awkward Questions Asked

Secondly, Germans now more ever are asking awkward questions about the war. No successes for half a year and Allied bombings bringing the war home to them individually are leading many to ask whether after all their own leaders, and not "international Jewry," "Bolshevism," or even "Anglo-American imperialism" were responsible for beginning the war.

Nowadays a number of Gauleiters find it necessary to go out of their way to emphasize in their speeches that neither Hitler nor the Nazi Party are responsible for the outbreak of the war.

The Germans, it would appear from their own press, are even becoming suspicious of their own official reports. One article recently said, "Nobody questions the veracity of the communiqués. What they say is true, but they don't say everything."

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that there should be a spate of rumors and that foreign broadcasts should be listened to whenever possible. These rumors the German authorities always seek to trace to foreign radios.

Anti-Nazi Leaflets

There is a general state of dissatisfaction throughout many parts and many classes in Germany. But evidences of any large-scale or well-organized opposition are few and far between. One of the outstanding instances of opposition has been that among students in southern Germany, particularly in Munich and Leipzig University.

In Munich in February anti-Nazi leaflets were distributed among students and [as earlier reported] the ringleaders in this opposition were arrested and executed.

There is, however, no doubt but that this action has made a deep impression among Nazi leaders, who have been recently talking much about making "political education the most important of all our tasks, since the student of 1943 must be a worthy student of 1813."

This latter remark is a direct reference to a leaflet drawn up by Hans Scholl, who was executed. The leaflet is short but strikes hard against the Nazi regime.

Amateur Leadership

Here are some quotations from it: "Students, our people is in in ferment. Are we going to continue to entrust an amateur with the fate of our armies? Are we going to sacrifice the remainder of German youth to the lowest power instincts of a party clique? Never!

. . . "Soldiers who have been active fighting are ordered about like school boys by student leaders and Gauleiter candidates who have never seen the front."

. . . "Students! The German nation is looking to us. It expects from us in 1943 the breaking of National Socialist terror with the might of our spirit even as, in 1813, the Napoleonic terror was broken. Berezina and Stalingrad are a fiery signal. From the east the dead of Stalingrad exhort us, 'Arise ye people, the time has come.'"

"Don't Be a Hitler Slave"

In Leipzig, according to a local paper Leipziker Neueste Nachrichten, "small, strong cardboard labels of notebook size with the inscriptions 'Hunger' or 'Don't be a Hitler slave,' or drawings of gallows with malicious captions were recently to be found in parks and streets to an increasing extent. Such labels must have been dropped at night by cyclists. The same persons appear to be responsible for stamping the world 'Hunger' on business posters, enameled plates of party offices, etc."

It is significant to note that the term "hunger" has often been used as a slogan by German Communists.

Such opposition is far too small and unorganized to produce any great reactions at the present juncture. But it is a symptom of the declining prestige of the Nazi regime.

Price Levels Set by OPA Assailed by Labor Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were today joined up with critics of the Office of Price Administration and the National War Labor Board, with Don D. Humphrey, OPA economist, stoutly defending the pricing program, declaring that if it were scrapped or drastically modified, prices of food would advance as much as 50 per cent.

The Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union meeting at the Union's summer home in Forest Park, Pa., yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that Congress faces a "duty and a compelling obligation" to roll back prices to the levels of a year ago by subsidies to wholesalers and processors if necessary.

"Labor alone cannot be expected to hold the line successfully, and unrest and tension cannot be solved by repressive legislation," the resolution said.

The Union also called on the President and the Office of War Mobilization to restore to the NWLB its original powers "together with a flexible policy that would permit the national as well as the regional boards to operate with a living formula designed to maintain a truly proper balance between earnings and living costs."

Department Store Locals

A city-wide conference of locals affiliated with the New York Joint Council of the United Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employees, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, meeting simultaneously at the Hotel Astor here, heard similar demands. James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. O., who attended the meeting, voiced approval of the demands.

The conference voted support of the national policies of the C. I. O., calling for a price roll-back through use of subsidies, veto of the tax bill now before President Roosevelt, adoption of a fair tax program, and "appointment of strong administrators who will not be affected by any antistabilization forces in Washington." Approval was also voted for demands for immediate rationing of clothing, a $1,000,000,000 subsidy to roll back prices, extreme penalties for "black market" operations, and ceilings on livestock.

Mr. Carey, addressing the conference, attacked John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, for staging the recent coal stoppages and "playing Republican politics." He charged that the majority in Congress mustered behind the Connally-Smith bill prohibiting strikes and placing other restrictions on labor unions was an immediate consequence of the coal stoppages.

Warning on Wages

Mr. Humphrey, also speaking before the conference, voiced confidence that the pricing program will cut back prices and hold the line firmly. The price control drive will be "tough and comprehensive" and, if successful, will avert disaster, he said, warning that general wage increases were no cure for higher prices.

The OPA spokesman stressed that while food and farm prices have shown marked increase, "the entire field of manufacturing and wholesale prices has been effectively stabilized," with resulting savings to date of $32,000,000,000 to the Government on war contracts. If the "hold-the-line" policy is successful, the saving to the Government will reach $70,000,000,000 by the end of this year," he held.

"We are at the cross-roads," he continued. "Even moderate increases in the cost of living are no longer tolerable. Either we hold prices or prices run away. Unless the commitment to stabilize at the Sept. 15 level is made good, it is difficult to see how a general wage revision can be avoided."

Food Conference Sheds Light On Canadian Tariffs Trend

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's contribution to the thought of the United Nations Food Conference, while it may have been little noted in the larger proceedings of that meeting, marked a vital development in the policies of the W. L. Mackenzie King Government. More than anything said by the Government within its own country, the statement made at Hot Springs indicated the future economic program of Canada and, perhaps, forecast the lines of the next national election.

Through the Food Conference statement Premier King returned sharply to the original Liberal policy which has been more honored during the last generation in the breach than in the observance. In advocating removal of all tariffs on food, he was reiterating the policy which his chief and mentor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, sponsored in his reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1911—a policy rejected by the Canadian people in the general election of that year.

Mr. King won back the control of Parliament for the Liberal Party in 1921 but he has never attempted reciprocity again. He does not suggest it now except in food, whereas Sir Wilfrid proposed to remove tariffs, as between Canada and its neighbor, on many natural products. But certainly Mr. King has gone further now toward tariff reform than at any time in his long administration.

Louder Voice

His Hot Springs declaration not only marks a vigorous departure in policy but also will tend to satisfy Canadians who, for months, have been saying through the press that Mr. King was not playing an active enough part in the affairs of the United Nations, was not speaking out loudly enough in their councils and was not playing a role commensurate with Canada's present status in the world.

The implications of the tariff reform announcement in terms of practical Canadian politics also are of importance. In general, Mr. King may be expected to seek reelection on the policies laid down during the war and he can hardly abandon then the tariff policy now enunciated.

If he runs on a low-tariff policy, even if it is confined to foodstuffs, the results will be important politically for him and his opponents. Traditionally, the Conservative Party would oppose such a policy—just as it defeated the Laurier reciprocity deal in 1911—but at its convention last December the Conservative Party chose a low-tariff farmer from the prairies, John Bracken, as leader, and made a gesture in its platform in favor of the removal of trade restrictions. Certainly Mr. Bracken will not abandon his low-tariff and almost free-trade views.

Government's Support

The question of practical politics—and Mr. King, an astute politician, undoubtedly has considered it—is whether the Conservative Party as a whole will support a low-tariff policy or whether it will split on the issue.

Mr. King must also have taken into consideration the fact that there are many protectionists in his party who might object to a low-tariff policy but for the most part these men are interested in the protection of manufacturing not food-producing industries.

Another aspect of the Hot Springs declaration is equally interesting to Canadians as throwing a new light on the future program of the Government. This declaration said that "financial, monetary and economic measures designed to maintain high and generally stable levels of employment and national income must be combined with the reduction of trade barriers if the problem [of world nutrition] is to receive an adequate solution. The greatest importance is to be attached to the development of national and international economic policies designed to achieve a high level of purchasing power which would result in expanded markets for food. . . ."

What internal financial, monetary and economic measures has Mr. King in mind? The answer to that question may determine the whole measure of national politics in this country in the postwar period. And the answer may prove surprising to those who judge Mr. King by his past record.

Pump-Priming Attitude

All through the depression, and despite the example of the New Deal in Washington, Mr. King refused to consider the theory of pump-priming and his Government attacked it again and again in Parliament as unsound. But now it seems that the Government regards an internal prosperity—however achieved, apparently—as essential to its larger objective of restoring international trade. It has been convinced by events, one has to assume, that if depression occurs after the war the larger objective cannot be achieved, for in time of unemployment it is politically impossible, as a rule, to secure tariff reductions.

If this assumption is correct—and the Hot Springs statement seems to leave no doubt about it—Canada under Mr. King will undertake many internal economic measures which it refused to take before the war. Already, of course, it is headed toward widespread programs of social insurance and is planning large postwar public works.

Mr. King has stated that, as a minimum, security must be assured to all Canadians but he has never indicated exactly how it was to be assured. The Hot Springs declaration for the first time indicates that the Government is prepared to adopt very large and drastic measures to this end and there is about the entire statement a clear flavor of the Roosevelt New Deal philosophy.

To Canadians who have sponsored Mr. King as the surest safeguard against such a philosophy the new statement will probably prove alarming. But to those who have seen the leftward trend of the Conservative Party, the growth of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the general temper of this country, Mr. King's new announcement will not seem surprising nor out of tune with his well-known caution.

Latin-America Air Network Exceeds U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The network of airlines in Latin America is two and a half times greater than the comparable commercial network in the United States, the Office of Air Transport Information discloses in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Brazil has the most extensive network, with Mexico second.

Some 44 operating companies of the air transport system in Latin America have 750 scheduled stops, compared to 18 air carriers in the United States with 260 stops, the report states. It adds that "additional stops may be added as the battle for production moves into remote areas of the Amazon and other places heretofore difficult of access by land or water transportation."

Total mileage of the Latin American airline network is 124 per cent greater than was the United States domestic network prior to curtailment of services by war, the comparative figure being 106,828 and 47,703. Scheduled miles flown each week, however, are only 30 per cent of the average weekly volume of United States domestic operations prior to curtailment, or 760,993, compared to 2,570,000 miles.

Brazil has 37,728 miles of airline and flies 175,013 miles of scheduled trips each week, while Mexico flies 163,200 miles weekly. Although the airline network of Central America is only a little more than half as great as that of South America, more frequent service brings the scheduled mileage each week to within 12 per cent of that for all South America.

Mexico City has the largest number of scheduled arrivals and departures, 109, a week; followed by Camaguey, Cuba, with 74; Rio de Janeiro, with 71; Buenos Aires, 56, and Barranquilla, Colombia, 53. Five of the 10 leading airlines in Latin America are in the Pan American Airway System, the report adds, listing them as Pan American Airways, Panair de Brasil, Pan America-Grace Airways; Avianca, and CIA Mexicana de Aviacion.

Idaho Finds Solution To Farm-Labor Problem

BOISE, Idaho, June 8 (AP)—Idaho's newest solution to the farm-labor problem: "Old-age pensioners. Public Assistance Commissioner H. C. Baldridge said they will be allowed to accept farm wages without any consequent reduction in size of their pension checks—a blow many had expected under Idaho laws.

Solution for Absenteeism?

Henry Boltinoff

Mother's Problem as Cartoonist Sees It

War Slackers Ridiculed By Cartoonists' Pen Strokes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Lest the war worker slow down, the nation's "funny men"—American Society of Magazine Cartoonists—have devoted their talent to an exhibit on absenteeism, consisting of about 300 sketches now on view at 535 Fifth Avenue here. It will continue until July 4.

In presenting this exhibition, entitled "Lost Hours in War Production," the Society had the cooperation and sponsorship of the United States Government Production Information Committee, representing the War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Maritime Commission, Army, Navy, War Production Drive Headquarters, and Office of War Information.

Some of America's best-known cartoonists are back of this "hit 'em with a laugh" show. Alan Dunn, Hilda Terry, Bandel Linn, Al Ross, Jeff Keats, Adolf Schus, Sergeant S. Landi, Lawrence Lariar, Irving Roir and Charles Cartwright are among those who sent sketches.

Generally speaking, the cartoons feature two familiar types—the worker who "gets there" even if he has to board a giraffe or come in a scooter, and his opposite, to whom an overcrowded motor bus is the perfect alibi for being late or not going to work at all.

Women war workers who solve home problems while at work, carrying infants on their backs while they weld, laundering clothes during the noon hour, getting a "permanent" while counting shells, are shown on one hand. On the other is the girl who can't go to work because she hears of a sale of stockings, and wives who waste hours when their men folks should be on the job.

"Despite the fact that at first glance the cartoons seem to be merely poking fun," says a release from the Office of War Information, "many very serious causes for absenteeism are illustrated: bad housing, inadequate transportation, lack of time for needed shopping, long hours at precision machines, change in shifts, problems confronting the married woman working in a plant and trying to keep her family going at the same time, and much-needed facilities for child care."

Cabinet Post For Pinto In Chilean Upset

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Julio Allard Pinto, Commander of the Chilean Navy, assumed the important post of Minister of the Interior today in a new Cabinet named by President Rios after a governmental crisis which forced him to postpone a scheduled trip to Washington.

The portfolio of Minister of Defense was assigned to Gen. Oscar Escudero, Chief of Staff of the Army. Four other newcomers took subordinate posts in the Cabinet and five of the resigning Ministers were reappointed to office.

It was reported that Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez would visit the United States soon with a group of government officials.

The Cabinet crisis was precipitated yesterday by the sudden resignation of Raúl Morales, Minister of the Interior, who was to have substituted for President Rios during the latter's proposed trip to the United States beginning June 15 or 17.

Morales Gives Reason

Señor Morales, who has been strongly pro-democratic in his sympathies, said he resigned because of "attack by members of my own [Radical] party." In a customary gesture of solidarity the other Ministers immediately tendered their resignations.

Some political observers expressed belief that the attacks on Señor Morales were launched by his enemies in a belief that he might have Presidential aspirations.

In announcing the formation of the new Cabinet, President Rios took occasion to reaffirm the Government's "loyal adherence to the principles of Americanism and good neighborliness."

Because of the political situation, he felt that it was his duty to remain in the country for the present and therefore was postponing his visit to Washington, but he emphasized that the postponement would not alter official policy in regard to relations with the United States.

It was the second time President Rios had postponed a scheduled trip to Washington. He was scheduled to visit the United States last October but changed his mind after Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in a speech in Boston, accused Argentina and Chile—which had not then broken relations with the Axis powers—of permitting Axis agents to operate within their borders.

Army Pledges Support

Señor Rios disclosed the new personnel of the Cabinet last evening at a social affair which Chilean Army leaders had arranged originally to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure for Washington. They pledged their support to the new Government.

The five Cabinet members who retained their posts are Joaquin Fernandez, Foreign Relations; Guillermo Pedregal, Treasury; Mariano Bustos, Labor; Oscar Gajardo, Justice, and Ricardo Bascunan, Public Works.

New ministers are Enrique Marshall, Education; Horacio Serrano, Agriculture; Alejandro Lagos, Lands, and Dr. Sotero del Rio, Health.

The President announced that he shared Señor Morales' conviction that the latter had been the victim of politicians. He rebuked those politicians in and out of Congress who "occupy their time frustrating" the public's persistent demand for order and work.

Measure to Outlaw Strikes Has Lewis as Main Target

Continued from Page 1

spoke for the Labor, War, and Navy Departments, the War Production Board, the National War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Maritime Commission. All opposed the two provisions.

Experienced labor experts argued the "30-day" clause would work this way. Union leader Jones wants to get some concession. Under this clause he would automatically get a strike vote from his union first, as a club against the employer. He would make his demands with the "30-day" vote in his pocket. If the 30 days elapsed and the concession was not achieved, the strike would be automatic. Furthermore, the law would regularize strikes. At present, strikes are theoretically barred on patriotic grounds under the no-strike pledge. But if Congress passed these provisions, it is argued, then the moral effect of the no-strike pledge which has kept strikes at a minimum till the coal walkout would be ended.

More Strikes Seen

Government witnesses argued that clauses like these would make strikes, not diminish them.

Some provisions in the "anti-strike" measures deal with strikes only directly. Some of these are heartily approved. Thus, the proposed statutory authority to the National War Labor Board to subpoena witnesses is strongly advocated by the Labor Department. Why Congress has failed to give such authority to the WLB before is hard to say. It is probably part of the new legislative dislike for "bureaucratic agencies." The pending bill would give this authority to the WLB, and permit it to hail a recalcitrant individual, like Mr. Lewis, before it. Most observers feel the WLB should have this authority.

Another proposal is to forbid unions from making political contributions. Few outsiders oppose this restriction. Still another would require that unions working on war contracts file financial returns and details of initiation fees and such matters. Fiscal responsibility for unions has been demanded for years. Generally this is coupled with similar provisions for all pressure groups, for business, farm, and similar organizations. Enactment of such legislation for unions is widely felt to be justified. In time, it is felt here, it is likely to be extended to many other national agencies.

Administration Aims

The Administration would like to confine the new "antistrike" legislation within such limits, along with the provision of the original Connally bill giving the Government the right to take over any struck war plant, with penalties up to $5,000, a year in jail, or both, for persons seeking to instigate strikes once the Government has possession, and—one of the most important provisions of all—a ban on payment of strike or unemployed benefits in a Government-controlled plant or mine.

The question is, however, how far the present legislation should go.

American labor, it is noted, is as patriotic as other portions of the country. It is as much occupied with winning the war, and probably no more, as any other group.

Efforts that appear to be directed at coercing a single section of the nation run the danger of boomeranging. No matter how good a law may be, it is argued, it is not as good as voluntary and loyal cooperation.

Labor leaders object violently to some of the antistrike provisions in the pending bill. Rightly or wrongly, Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, author of the House version, has represented "antilabor" forces to them for years. A bill from his pen is to cause resentment under almost any circumstances.

Another complexity of the situation is that most other labor leaders deplore the action of Mr. Lewis. They fear they are going to be penalized legislatively for his faults, in a general rush of anti-labor sentiment.

Seizure Clause Opposed

A division has occurred in Congress. Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, co-author of the drastic House version of the antistrike bill, declares he is "bitterly opposed" to the Connally plant-seizure portion of the measure that the Senate insists upon. Republicans may make an issue against this feature, declaring it unconstitutional. Mr. Harness is backing the "30-day cooling-off period," which Senate conferees oppose.

Conferees yesterday broadened the clause making it a criminal offense to "coerce, instigate, or induce any person" to strike in a Government-held plant to cover also all those who "agree with, or encourage" a person to strike: a phrase notable alike for its breadth and vagueness.

'Strike' Veto Urged

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union today urged President Roosevelt to veto the Connolly-Smith anti-strike bill if the measure should be passed by Congress.

Dovid Dubinsky, union president, said the Board had informed President Roosevelt that the bill "instead of being an aid in the settlement of industrial disputes," would reduce "the allowable area of trade union activity to a point where labor unions must become impotent and eventually destroyed."

U. S. Withholds Its Recognition Of New Regime in Argentina

Continued from Page 1

countries" is taken to mean the Axis powers, and the "at present" to indicate that a policy other than neutrality toward Germany and Italy will be adopted shortly.

If the Ramirez regime remains in power, the question of United States recognition will shortly be pressing upon the White House and the State Department. Traditionaly, that recognition depends upon the new Government's giving evidence of its ability to control affairs and fulfill its international obligations. The doctrine that a regime coming to power through force of arms should not be recognized was dropped when the Franco Government in Spain was recognized.

At the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro it was unanimously decided to "recommend" the breaking off of all relations with the Axis by all the American republics. The fact that Argentina has not yet broken off these relations could be used by Washington as an argument that the Ramirez regime had not fulfilled its obligations and so was not entitled to recognition.

Strong Course

If, however, the Ramirez Government should soon break with the Axis and send the German spies and diplomats home, it would be difficult for the United States and other American republics to withhold recognition.

There is a feeling, however, that the United States might demand more than a reshuffling of conservative and military politicians in Argentina to make that nation eligible for Lend-Lease assistance or other economic aid. It is realized here that weapons furnished a Government which had suppressed its Congress and outlawed unfavorable political parties sould be used domestically in the suppression of democratic elements seeking to restore constitutional liberties.

The Argentine revolution is being compared with the seizure of power by Gen. Jose Felix Uriburu in 1930. It was recalled that General Uriburu took civilians into his Government and permitted public elections after sufficient public pressure had been brought to bear.

The hope is expressed here that the Ramierez regime may follow this precedent and, while dissolving the present Congress with its "packed" Conservative Senate, permit new elections. In any free election it is believed that the Radical Party, which is radical only in that it espouses constitutional government and civil rights, would win a large majority.

President of Paraguay Visits U. S., Praises War Effort of the North

MIAMI, Fla., June 8 (AP)—Higinio Morinigo, Paraguay's soldier-President, had words of praise for the war effort of the United States today upon his arrival for a state visit to this country.

"I am happy to be in North America for the first time," he said in a press conference soon after he alighted from the four-engined Army plane which brought him from South America.

"I am very grateful for the many courtesies shown to me.

"From what little I have been able to see, I already am beginning to appreciate the great war effort of the United States."

Señor Morinigo would make no comment on the Argentine situation.

Army, Navy and State Department officials greeted Paraguay's hero of the Gran Chaco War.

His plane, which left San Juan, Puerto Rico, early today after an over-night stop, landed at a section of the field restricted to Army activities.

A guard of honor and band met him there, and marched in the wake of the plane while it was taxied to the public terminal where the official greeting party was waiting.

Before leaving for his Miami Beach hotel, President Morinigo inspected the guard, which then passed in review before him.

He was to be given an opportunity to rest this afternoon. An entirely informal dinner was planned for him tonight, and his first formal dinner will be at the White House with President Roosevelt tomorrow night.

The Paraguayan President and his party will depart for Washington early tomorrow aboard a special plane.

Giraud Alertness Blocked Gold Loss

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, June 8 (AP)—The Bank of Morocco attempted to send almost $750,000 worth of gold to German-occupied France last February but was blocked when Gen. Henri Giraud's regime discovered the plan, reliable sources said here.

These sources, who may not be identified by name, said General Giraud authorities acted on the grounds that the transaction violated General Giraud's December decree forbidding commercial transactions with metropolitan France.

The incident was reported to be one of the reasons for the pressure for supplanting of Gen. Auguste Nogues as Resident General. It was expected that some officers of the bank—a state institution formerly affiliated with the Bank of France—will go because of it.

Captain's Laundry Leaves Him Cold

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 8

Capt. Michael Patrick O'Leary's laundry finally has been delivered.

That may not sound important, but—

His laundry went out at Long Beach, Calif. It was forwarded to Hickam Field in Hawaii. Then to Cairo. Then to North Africa. Then London.

It caught up with the Captain, Army Air Transport Command pilot, in Iceland on an exceptionally chilly day.

He opened the bundle and found—summer clothes.

Churchill Declares Invasion On Large Scale Imminent

Continued from Page 1

mons that Britain and America had shown that they could work together and face disaster, but that they still faced perhaps the hardest task of all to keep themselves at the height and level of successful events and be worthy of their good fortune.

Russian and Chinese Aid

Mr. Churchill regretted that it had not been possible to bring Premier Stalin into their councils. But, he said, "I can assure the House that taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China, and giving a stronger measure of security to our beloved Australia and New Zealand—these were never absent for one moment from our thoughts and aims."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, listened to the Prime Minister's speech from the diplomatic gallery, their heads close in animated conversation before Mr. Churchill rose to speak.

Ship Building Speeded

Speaking of the war against the U-Boats, Mr. Churchill diclosed that during May new buildings of the United Nations exceeded sinkings by more than three to one.

In view of the fact that the Germans seemed to be staking their hopes on U-boat war he said: "They are the people who when seriously disappointed do not always find resources to confront approaching disaster once their reason tells them that it is inevitable."

He also saw significance in the sudden German collapse in Tunisia. But he added his customary warning against wishful thinking, declaring: "We are prepared to win this war by hard fighting, and if necessary by hard fighting alone."

He reaffirmed that nothing will divert the British and Americans from their bombing policy. He laid special emphasis on the magnificent morale of the British and American troops as he had observed for himself in North Africa.

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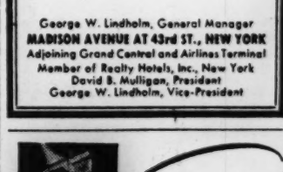

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The Home Forum

God s Protecting Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Convoy is a very familiar word today. By use of convoys, troops and supplies have been dispatched to all parts of the world, with but negligible loss. Those who have experienced life on the high seas in wartime know and appreciate the full value of a powerful convoy. So long as mortals entertain the belief that life is in matter, they will feel the need of human means, of weapons and convoys, to protect their limited human sense of life, freedom, and security.

In the world crisis today the question arises, more persistently than ever, What is real, and what glory is there in the achievement of material things? The answer definitely is that only God's creation is real, indestructible, and changeless. Material things change and pass away, but the understanding of Life as God is immortal. God is infinite, ever-present Life, and man coexists with God; consequently, he is one with Life, and cannot be separated for an instant from God's protecting presence and the great realities of Life. The understanding of this basic fact destroys the false belief that man, God's idea, is ever in danger. No matter how real the evidence before the material senses may seem to be, man cannot be separated from Life, God.

* * *

One who is struggling to find a way out of the mist of materialism, may well take courage in the age-old promise made so long ago, and affirmed by the prophet Isaiah, **"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee"** (Isaiah 43:2).

God, divine Principle, guides every right thought, motive, and act, so that a state of spiritual peace may be maintained amid worldly confusion, quietness of heart amid the warring elements of evil, and assurance under all circumstances that divine help is at hand. Quietness and peace come as we realize our at-one-ment with God through prayer, consecration, humility, and self-abnegation. Spiritual reality can be attained proportionately as we dwell in the atmosphere of perfect Love, wherein no hate, war, destruction, conflict, or death can be found. **"Love is the liberator,"** writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225). Christian Science teaches us to know God as infinite Love, and to manifest brotherly kindness, compassion, forgiveness. It teaches us how to attain the same unselfed love which Christ Jesus exemplified—that perfect Love which knows no fear.

Christ Jesus proved the power of Love over fear, Life over death, and that the everlasting presence of divine Love is available at all times and beyond all question. Once, when the humble Nazarene and his disciples had entered a boat to cross the Sea of Galilee, a sudden storm arose. Filled with fear, his disciples came to where he was resting in the stern of the boat, saying (Mark 4:38), **"Master, carest thou not that we perish?"** The Master calmly **"arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm"** (verse 39). What a heavenly sense of inward quietness and security is realized when we recognize God's ever-present love, when we awaken from the belief of life in matter to the conscious realization of Life in Spirit, and hear the call, **"Peace, be still,"** when the Christ-deliverance brings every form of error into subjection to the divine will!

* * *

Mrs. Eddy encountered many storms of antagonism in her brave efforts to free humanity from the bondage of fear, sin, sickness, and death. With unselfed love, and absolute reliance on the power of Truth, she was divinely guided in establishing on a firm foundation the revelation of Christian Science, the eternal light of Christ's Christianity. She writes of her experience (Science and Health, pp. 226, 227), **"I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."**

As we progress in the understanding of Christian Science, and acknowledge man's birthright as the son of God, it becomes increasingly natural to turn with confidence and trust to our Father-Mother God and find refuge in His dear love. Wherever we may be, on land, or sea, or in the air, even in the midst of the raging tempest, we can realize the immediate presence and power of God, all-embracing divine Love. The understanding and demonstration of God as omnipotent, omnipresent Principle, and of man as the image and likeness of Mind, expressing the qualities of immortality and indestructibility, destroy fear and reveal the radiant light of Truth, the powerful Christ-presence, guiding the way to eternal Life and perfect peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Short Circuit

Spilling out of the air,
Sudden and sweet,
Small bird-notes everywhere,
Serenade the street:
"Here's joy—here's joy to share,
"O men in the street,
"Here's joy alive in air,
"And sudden—and sweet"—

Everywhere,
Above the unlistening street.

DAVID MORTON

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking: and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

I Give You Kansas

KANSAS, the Ideal American Community! Kansas, nearer than any other to the kind of a land our fathers took for granted! Kansas, practically free from cities and industrialism, the real last refuge of the Constitution, since it maintains the type of agricultural civilization the Constitution had in mind! Kansas, State of tremendous crops and hardy, devout, natural men! Kansas of the historic Santa Fé Trail and the classic village of Emporia and the immortal editor of Emporia! Kansas, laid out in roads a mile apart, criss-crossing to make a great checker-board, roads that go on and on past endless rich farms and big farm-houses, though there is not a village or railroad for miles! Kansas, the land of the real country gentlemen, Americans who work the soil and own the soil they work; State where the shabby tenant-dwelling scarce appears as yet! Kansas of the Chautauqua and the college student and the devout school-teacher! The dry State, the automobile State, the insurgent State! Kansas, that is ruled by the cross-roads church, and the church type of civilization! The Newest New England! State of more promise of permanent spiritual glory than Massachusetts in her brilliant youth!

Travellers who go through in cars with roofs know little of this State. Kansas is not Kansas till we march day after day, away from the sunrise, under the blistering noon sky, on, on over a straight west-going road toward the sunset. Then we begin to have our spirits stirred by the sight of the tremendous clouds looming over the most interminable plain that ever expanded and made glorious the heart of Man.

I have walked in eastern Kansas where the hedged fields and the orchards and gardens reminded one of the picturesque sections of Indiana, of antique and settled Ohio. Later I have mounted a little hill on what was otherwise a level and seemingly uninhabited universe, and traced, away to the left, the creeping Arkansas, its course marked by the cottonwoods, that became like tufts of grass on its far borders. All the rest of the world was treeless and riverless, yet green from the rain of yesterday, and patterned like a carpet with the shadows of the clouds. I have walked on and on across this unbroken prairie-sod where half-wild cattle grazed. Later I have marched between alfalfa fields where hovered the lavender haze of the fragrant blossom, and have heard the busy music of the gorging bumble-bees. Later I have marched for days and days with wheat waving round me, yellow as the sun. Many's the night I have slept in the barn-lofts of Kansas with the wide loft-door rolled open and the inconsequential golden moon for my friend.—From "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty," by VACHEL LINDSAY. (New York: Macmillan.)

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RUFFED GROUSE": *A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth*

"RUFFED GROUSE" is a recent print by the eminent New England lithographer, Stow Wengenroth. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1906, this artist has cultivated his skill in lithography to a remarkable degree. Every new print shows the result of careful study, exacting preliminary sketching, and thoughtful distillation of material that enhances and clarifies the pattern. Mr. Wengenroth is a realist, who is not subject to any mannerisms. However, his realistic portrayal is based on a sound knowledge of design structure.

In yet another way does Mr. Wengenroth show distinction. He seems to be able to use the lithographic technique with special efficiency. The granular, silvery surface tells satisfactorily the nature of the texture translated on the stone block. In this print clusters of pine needles, rough tree bark, and the plumage of the ruffed grouse are all thoughtfully and adroitly articulated. However, Mr. Wengenroth does not merely qualify surface character appropriately, but he brings the subjects into harmonious relation. In other words, this is no mere subject drawing. While he fulfills the requirements of ornithological report, he also composes a picture that is pleasing to the eye.

The ruffed grouse is better known in the northern United States as partridge.

D. A.

Guds beskyttende Nærværelse

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KONVOJ er i Dag et meget kendt Ord. Ved Brug af Konvojer er Tropper og Forraad blevet sendt til alle Dele af Verden og med kun ringe Tab. De, der har erfaret, hvordan det er at leve paa det aabne Hav i Krigstid, kender og paaskønner en stærk Konvojs fulde Værdi. Lige saa længe som dødelige nærer den Tro, at der er Liv i Materie, vil de føle, at de trænger til menneskelige Midler, saasom Vaaben og Konvojer, for at beskytte deres begrænsede menneskelige Opfattelse af Liv, Frihed og Sikkerhed.

I Krisen, der er i Verden i Dag, opstaar der mere ihærdigt end nogen Sinde før det Spørgsmaal: Hvad er det, som er virkeligt, og hvad Hæder og Ære er der ved Opnaaelsen af materielle Ting? Svaret er bestemt, at kun Guds Skabelse er virkelig, uforgængelig og uforanderlig. Materielle Ting forandrer sig og forsvinder, men Forstaaelsen af, at Liv er Gud, er udødelig. Gud er uendelig, stedse-nærværende Liv, og Mennesket eksisterer sammen med Gud; følgelig er det eet med Liv og kan ikke et eneste Øjeblik blive adskilt fra Guds beskyttende Nærværelse og Livets store Virkeligheder. Forstaaelsen af denne grundlæggende Kendsgerning tilintetgør den falske Forestilling, at Mennesket, Guds Idé, altid er i Fare. Ligegyldig hvor virkeligt Beviset kan synes at være for de materielle Sanser, saa kan Mennesket ikke blive adskilt fra Liv, Gud.

Den, der kæmper for at finde en Vej ud af Materialitetens Taage, kan fatte Mod ved at tænke paa det ældgamle Løfte, der blev givet for saa lang Tid siden, og som blev bekræftet af Profeten Esajas: "Naar du gaar gennem Vande, er jeg med dig, gennem Strømme, de river dig ikke bort; naar du gaar gennem Ild, skal du ikke svides, Luen brænder dig ikke" (Profeten Esajas 43:2).

Gud, guddommeligt Princip, leder enhver rigtig Tanke, ethvert rigtigt Motiv og enhver rigtig Handling, saa at man kan opretholde en Tilstand af aandelig Fred midt i Forvirringen, der er i Verden, et roligt Hjerte midt i det ondes krigende Elementer og, under alle Omstændigheder, en Forvisning om, at guddommelig Hjælp er ved Haanden. Ro og Fred kommer, naar vi forstaar vor Enhed med Gud gennem Bøn, Helligelse, Ydmyghed og Selvfornægtelse. Vi kan opnaa aandelig Virkelighed i samme Grad som vi lever i den fuldkomne Kærligheds Atmosfære, hvori der hverken findes Had, Krig, Ødelæggelse, Strid eller Død. "Kærlighed er Befrieren," skriver Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 225). Kristen Videnskab lærer os at kende Gud som uendelig Kærlighed og at manifestere Broderkærlighed, Medfølelse og Tilgivelse. Den lærer os, hvordan vi kan opnaa samme uselviske Kærlighed, som Kristus Jesus viste ved sit Eksempel—den fuldkomne Kærlighed, som ikke kender nogen Frygt.

Kristus Jesus beviste, at Kærlighed har Magt over Frygt, Liv over Død, og at guddommelig Kærligheds stedse-varige Nærværelse er tilgængelig til alle Tider og udover enhver Tvivl. Engang da den ydmyge Nazaræer og hans Disciple var gaaet om Bord i en Baad for at sejle over den galilæiske Sø, rejste der sig pludselig en Storm. Fulde af Frygt gik hans Disciple hen til Baadens Bagstavn, hvor han laa og hvilede sig, og sagde (Markus-Evangeliet 4:38): "Mester! bryder du dig ikke om, at vi forgaa?" Da stod Mesteren roligt op "og truede Vinden og sagde til Søen: 'Ti, vær stille!' og Vinden lagde sig, og det blev ganske blikstille" (39. Vers). Hvilken himmelsk Følelse af indre Ro og Sikkerhed fylder os ikke, naar vi erkender Guds stedse-nærværende Kærlighed, naar vi vaagner fra Forestillingen om Liv i Materie til den bevidste Erkendelse af Liv i Aand og hører Raabet: "Ti, vær stille",—naar Kristi Befrielse bringer enhver Form af Vildfarelse ind under den guddommelige Viljes Magt.

Mrs. Eddy mødte mange Storme af Modstand i sine tøpre Anstrengelser for at befri Menneskeheden fra Frygtens, Synd ens, Sygdommens og Dødens Trældom. Med uselvisk Kærlighed og fuldkommen Tillid til Sandhedens Magt, blev hun guddommelig ledet til, paa en fast Grundvold, at grundlægge Aabenbarelsen af Kristen Videnskab, Kristi Kristendoms evige Lys. Hun skriver om sin Erfaring (*Science and Health*, S. 226-227):

"Jeg saa for mig den frygtelige Kamp, det røde Hav og Ørkenen; men jeg gik fremad med Tillid til Gud, idet jeg stolede paa, at Sandheden, den stærke Befrier, vilde føre mig ind i Kristen Videnskabs Land, hvor Lænkerne falder af og Menneskets Rettigheder fuldt ud kendes og anerkendes."

Som vi gaar fremad i Forstaaelsen af Kristen Videnskab og erkender Menneskets Fødselsret som Guds Søn, bliver det mere og mere naturligt for os at vende os mod vor Fader-Moder Gud med Fortrolighed og Tillid og finde Tilflugt i Hans ømme Kærlighed. Hvor end vi er, om det er paa Land, paa Havet eller i Luften, selv midt i en rasende Storm, kan vi opfatte Guds, den altomfattende guddommelige Kærligheds, umiddelbare Nærværelse og Magt. Forstaaelsen og Demonstrationen af Gud som almægtig, allestedsnærværende Princip og af Mennesket som Sindets Billede og Lignelse, der udtrykker Udødelighedens og Uforgængelighedens Egenskaber, tilintetgør Frygt og aabenbarer Sandhedens straalende Lys, Kristi mægtige Nærværelse, der viser Vejen til evigt Liv og fuldkommen Fred.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Home-maker's Creed

Let my hearth be neat and my roof be tight.
Sunned and dreamless be my house,
A haven of laughter and of light,
A crumb and a nest for a friendless mouse,
A crust and a branch for a friendless bird.
For the gift of work, and the gift of bread,
For the gift of music to be heard,
For all kindly books, let grace be said.
Let rain and storm, like cool slow tears,
Weather my house. Let old age bless
And mold it softly with the years
Into a gentle shabbiness.
And love, like a worn, familiar broom,
Sweep immaculate, each room.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Illumined by Remembered Beauty

JUST NOW, at this moment, as I turn a corner of the dirt road by John Mangum's farm, where a yellow-wheeled wagon stands under blossoming peach trees, like a painting by van Gogh, and a great buzzard floats in the sky above me, just now, here, in North Carolina, it seems as though I almost belong. The red earth has a purple bloom from the heavy rains, and the raucous green of rye and winter wheat sprouts in curves of contour plowing that accentuate the form of the land. In front of the small grey cabins of unpainted wood that are dotted over the gentle hills of this Piedmont country, daffodils run like little creeks of pale gold. Mules frisk in the soft air, and the clean sun of early spring throws upon the cabins the shadows of tree trunks and bare boughs; and these patternings, running out from the trees, bind the frail houses to the earth and give them weight, so that, like little kittens with their toes tucked under them, they rest secure beneath majestic maples and oaks that would seem else to overpower. Now, at this exact moment, it is as though this were my home, and the clean bright sun of early spring binds me, with my own shadow, to the earth of North Carolina.

But it is only for a fraction of a moment. . . . Like a fade-out in a movie, the scene before me blurs and I can see no longer the yellow-wheeled wagon under the pink blossoms. I am a child again, in Aunt Sarah's garden, and the brave buds of our solitary peach tree swell slowly and burst with difficulty against the whips of the cold east wind. We gaze at it, I and the little old woman, and I am filled with awe while she tells me again, as she has done countless times, of the day she pushed a peach stone into the earth. With caress in her voice she describes the shoot that cracked the surface of the earth, the growth of the young tree over the years, the day of the sacramental eating of the first ripe peach. Our eyes stroke the tree before us, and upon the vision of our mind is impressed each bough, each twist and turn of trunk. We see it stark against the winter sunset, budding in spring, its leaves turned red in the fall, and as though it were a sundial so we can tell the hour of the day in high summer by the length and angle of the cast shadow. We are filled with love for our peach tree, and know the sound of it, the scent of it, the feel of it. It is the essence of all peach trees. Years later, as I wakened in the train in Provence, and saw from my window for the first time a stretching sea of peach trees, ghost-like in the light of dawn, as yet unflushed by the sun, I knew for a certainty that each tree had the same twist and turn of trunk, the same shape to its boughs, the same buds and blossoms as my own peach tree in the garden at Swallowfield. So does childhood stamp upon us the pattern for all our life. And so, it would seem, we need to surround each thing we look upon, that we may truly love it, with an aura of personal magic. Proust with his pink hawthorn, I with my pink peach tree, each man of us with his special memory, in our human frailty we must carry an illumination from within that we shed upon the world.—From "Southern Harvest." Written and Engraved by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Skyscraper

A huge
Skyscraper juts
Against the night and seems,
Like Atlas, strongly shouldering
The sky.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

A City on Wheels

DUBLIN HAS TURNED herself into a city on wheels—bicycle wheels. This transformation has come about through sheer necessity, due to the acute petrol and fuel shortage. Further curtailment of these vital commodities is threatened, with what results can scarcely be imagined, as all services have already been cut down to less than the minimum. The bus lines are the heaviest sufferers and, few as they are, the last ones must leave the city not later than 9:30 p. m. Certainly the bicycle has seized the opportunity and come into its own. Every kind and shape and color throng the streets and, while one might wonder where the super kind come from, in these hard times, there is even more amazement for the queer contraptions that tip the other end of the scale.

Every ramshackle spare part of a bicycle has been brought into service, no matter how poor. Dumps of scrap, long discarded and forgotten, are picked over as treasure trove. A Dublin bicycle has become a thing of many parts and its mongrel ancestry beyond all knowing and searching. But, once put together (marvelously so in many cases) and capable in any degree of holding the road, to what skyrocketing heights of utility have they soared! Could any bicycle ever have dreamed of the peak of popularity it would one day scale? Could it ever have foreseen the even more dizzying and exorbitant price level reached, before control was mercifully enforced?

* * *

However, the bicycle, dear or otherwise, is now an accepted fact and many the unaccustomed roles which it plays. From milk cans to babies is a long cry (sometimes) but both may be seen gracing the handle-bars; also toddlers strapped on behind and before; makeshift cradles fixed alongside; little trolley cars with food produce; parcels; the day's shopping and pet dogs peeking over their own special baskets. Even house-removing is not left out. A kitchen table or a roll of carpet, perched precariously somewhere, is not an unknown sight.

All classes and all kinds may be seen. No longer has the "school-boy with . . . shining morning face" the monopoly, nor yet the carefree, whistling errand boy; but smartly tailored ladies, with natty hats, stream by with the rest, settled matrons in fur coats, and busy mothers fetching the family home from school. But perhaps the most incongruous of all is the military gentleman, fiercely mustached, complete with monocle, pedaling slowly by, stiff and erect, as on military parade.

* * *

Cycle parks, like mushrooms, have sprung up overnight all over the city. Here, for the sum of three pence, the precious bicycle may be left in safe-keeping (no small benefit) for short or long duration. These parks are especially useful at night for dancers. To go dancing now-a-days in Dublin is to embark on adventure. Bright young things no longer loll back in luxurious cars, their trailing skirts safe and sheltered from the weather. Now they have, for the most part, only two wheels and two legs to get to the scene of the festivities. On stormy winter nights, nothing less than sou'westers and mackintoshes are the order, with the finery and the flimsies stowed safely in a small suitcase. This is gallantly added to the already burdened bicycle of their cavalier. In summer, it is a different story. The finery gets more of a show. Long skirts are securely pinned up, and their wearers spin along, while the flying coat-tails of their escort stream on the breeze.

* * *

A bicycle spells freedom. That is its chief asset, in these changing times. Freedom from the ever-growing queues for bus and tram, from the newly-imposed transport curfew. Freedom to roam the countryside at will. Freedom from most grooves and castiron restrictions of former days. For many of these, the joys of yester-year have come flooding back, with the long-forgotten bicycle, bringing new activities, new hopes, new endeavors.

Of course, there are other wheels to be seen in Dublin. The world-known jarvey has left the deepening shades imposed by modern transport, and is once more in the full blaze of unprecedented popularity. Also the old-time cab, its mustiness and dilapidation completely overlooked, is now reinstated to the foremost rank of competition. The smart dogcart and dashing horse have reappeared. Even the early Victorian vis-à-vis has ventured forth, sedate and exclusive, with hood and coachman complete. But, in comparison with the innumerable bicycles, all these are only like the fruit in a wartime cake—seen sometimes.

BETTY MOORE

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Federal Sales Taxes Next? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Congress has just completed five months' discussion of pay-as-you-go taxes.

It is probably just starting five years' discussion of sales taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress for $16,000,000,000 of additional revenue. He made his request in his budget message last January. The question is, how can this money be raised?

It appears that large groups in Congress do not feel that this is any time to ask for more income taxes. They take the ground that the new compromise Ruml-type tax collection method, [involving doubling up of tax payments in the upper brackets for the first year] should be allowed to take effect, without additional complications. They would reject efforts to increase rates on individuals for at least two years.

This is not the Treasury's view at all. The Treasury is all ready to propose new taxes, it is understood,—income taxes and other kinds—to try to carry out the President's program. If this program is put into effect it will require, of course, the stiffest taxes in all history of all kinds.

Congressmen for Delay

The Treasury wants Congress to start work on the new revenue bill at once. Congressional leaders are not in any hurry. They propose to put the matter aside till after the summer recess, maybe till 1944.

The Treasury shows its feelings with announcement of a great new drive to sell War Bonds. It wants the public to double its April-May monthly rate of absorption. Mr. Morgenthau talks about devoting 25 per cent of national income to War Bond purchases.

In this approach the Treasury shows a different viewpoint from many congressional leaders. The Treasury points to the use of taxes and war savings in combatting inflation; congressional leaders, on the other hand, emphasize the burden which taxes put on the taxpayer.

The difference in approach is crucial. It goes to the heart of much of the anti-inflation program. To the Treasury, new taxes and more war savings are urgent. To Congress the subject rouses argument, and discomfort and, if possible, procrastination.

This really accounts for much of the difficulty the OPA is now facing. The OPA was told by the President to go out and "hold the line" against rising prices. This was part of the administration's many-times-repeated program for holding the economic level stable. One of the biggest parts of the program was higher taxes.

The OPA has been sent out ahead to hold the line, but it is not getting the support from the other parts of the President's program. It is a good deal like a military battle. The OPA is way out in front. Its position is terribly exposed. Its promised supports are not coming up. It is being sniped at from every direction. By itself it is quite incapable of holding prices steady for any length of time if the inflationary pressure of excessive purchasing power and diminishing consumers goods is not met by other agencies. That is really why the OPA is tottering. Even without its own mistakes, its leaders cannot do the job by themselves.

Whether Congress will change its mind, and decide to reopen the tax issue and send OPA some reenforcements, depends to a large degree on the recommendations of Mr. Roosevelt's new Office of War Mobilization. It is significant that the man who succeeds James F. Byrnes as economic stabilizer is Fred M. Vinson, one of the most important congressional tax figures for many years. He is a former chairman of the House Ways and Means Tax Subcommittee. It appears that this was one of the reasons he was picked.

That brings us back to the question of sales taxes.

Sales Taxes Would Burden Poor

Even if Congress should give 100 per cent cooperation to the Treasury program, which appears doubtful, the Treasury could hardly now attempt to sluice off the nation's excess spending capacity by War Savings compaigns and higher income taxes alone. Both these programs doubtless will be pushed. But the time has obviously come for taxes on consumption.

Hitherto many middle-of-the-roaders have opposed sales taxes. They raise a lot of money, but they have certain disadvantages. When applied to necessities they bear more heavily on the poor than on the rich. A penny tax on a loaf of bread means little to the well-to-do but is a heavy weight on a humble home. Sales taxes, for this reason, have been unpopular with the Treasury.

The time has now come to change this position. The same arguments can be made against sales taxes as in the past. But an overpowering new argument appears on the other side, that inflation imposes an even more dangerous burden on the public and on the poor than sales taxes. Under the present dangerous economic situation, with inflation gaining headway, sales taxes, or at least some form of consumption taxes, seem desirable, particularly when integrated with stiff graduated income taxes.

In fact, the start of the big new debate on sales taxes seems only a matter of time. The Treasury's appeal for more taxes will touch it off. Federal sales taxes, of one sort or another, seem very likely.

Latin America Speaks: Mexico

Publishing Portrayed in Street Carnival ..... ***By Elizabeth Fagg***

Approximately half a million books were sold during Mexico's Second Book Fair and National Press Exposition, and more than 75,000 visitors passed along the open-air stands of the street displays, according to official estimates given with the closing of the Fair.

The exhibition, which covered both book publishing and selling and magazine and newspaper publishing in Mexico has served the twofold purpose of giving a quantity of free cultural entertainment to the public, and of furthering the efforts of this republic to consolidate and develop its position as one of the leading Latin-American countries in editorial activities, particularly in the book publishing field.

The Fair was held in the open with the numerous stands stretched attractively along the Avenida del Ejido and the Plaza de la Republica, the whole dominated by Mexico's gigantic Revolution Monument which is located at the intersection of the Avenida with the Plaza. The Monument which can be seen from every part of the city has been lighted brilliantly every night of the Fair, giving the exhibition the aspect of a great carnival.

Band music, radio broadcasts, lectures by noted Mexican intellectuals, and daily programs of music and regional dances sponsored by each of Mexico's 27 states in an open-air theater gave the public a variety of free and instructive entertainment. In the exhibits one found interesting rare editions, historic documents, literary curiosities, not only of Mexico, but from Europe as well.

Rivalry for Leadership

The most significant aspect of the Fair is the panoramic display it gave of Mexico's book publishing progress, highlighting the remarkable development in this activity in Mexico during the last eight or ten years.

Mexico, along with Argentina, has been striving for leadership in the publishing field in Latin America. The fall of the Spanish republic, with almost complete cessation of book publishing during the Franco regime, has given great impetus to Spanish language publication in this hemisphere, and Mexico and Argentina have been setting the pace, each contesting for superiority.

Mexican publishers have eyed with envy the "fiscal system of protection" Argentine publishers enjoy through government exemption from taxes of paper designed for publishing. According to Mexican publishers, the Argentine book occupies a place of preference in all Spanish-speaking markets.

It is understood that as a result of the Book Fair, and of a conference the exhibitors celebrated with President Avila Camacho during the closing days, Mexican book publishers and sellers are going to request similar protection in Mexico. They may request also assistance in obtaining war-scarce supplies in equipment, inks, and materials of the graphic arts. The hope is to make Mexico a center of Spanish literature.

In both the opening ceremonies and the closing speeches, much was made over the fact that the first printed book in this hemisphere was printed in Mexico. Each State of the republic was represented by a stand, and in the collections the evolution of the indigenous printing industry was traceable, as well as the evidences of heavy importation of books from Europe during the Colonial period.

Start Made in 1539

In the "Street of the History of the Book" was exhibited the last page of the contract celebrated in Sevilla June 12, 1539, between Juan Crumberger and Juan Pablos to bring to Mexico the first printing press.

Also among the estimated 250,000 valuable documents on exhibition was the original act in which the Mexican patriot Morelos declared, 50 years before Lincoln in the United States, the abolition of slavery; the original copy of Mexico's national anthem; *incunables* of Erasmum of Rotterdam, of Ovidio and of Kopernicus.

In the Press Exposition Mexico's leading magazines and newspapers were represented, and the history of Mexican journalism from the early hand press to the paper which "lighted and maintained the sacred fire of the Independence" until today's sizable list of publications, was covered. The remarkable growth of the weekly magazine Tiempo, started just a year ago and patterned after Time magazine, to the position of one of the leading magazines of Mexico and with an increasing Latin American circulation is one of the interesting phenomena of current Mexican journalism.

President Avila Camacho has expressed a wish to see the book and press Fair idea, which Mexico city started last spring, repeated on a smaller scale in each state of the Republic.

To Change the Subject:

Churchill Refuses to Be 'Exhibited' ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Scions of the British Embassy missed an historical experience recently because Prime Minister Churchill refused to be shown off.

When it was announced that the Prime Minister would address the Embassy staff, members asked if they could bring their children. Mr. Churchill was consulted.

"No," he said firmly, "what do they think I am? A giant panda?"

During Mr. Churchill's fifth visit with President Roosevelt, Americans were more than ever impressed by how much he knows about their country and its history.

In his speech before Congress, he made reference to the fact that the toughest part of the Civil War followed the turning point at Gettysburg.

At his White House press conference, he compared his feelings after the fall of Tobruk to those of Britain's General Burgoyne after the Revolutionary battle at Saratoga and again at the same conference, quoted Civil War Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's winning strategy as "getting there fustest with the mostest men."

Only difference was that Mr. Churchill couldn't quite get down into the rough-and-tumble American dialect. He said "firstest with the mostest."

Americans and diplomats who don't like the tone of the motion picture made out of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow" are suggesting that it ought to be called "Submission to Moscow," instead.

We've sometimes doubted that girls, as the old saying goes, are "made of sugar and spice and all things nice," but it's certain now that they are living in houses made of sugar cane.

Construction material for some of the recently completed dormitories for girl war workers in Washington is a wallboard made of sugar cane, trade-named "comesto."

Even the oppressed people of Europe tell jokes to keep up their morale.

Here is one published by the Office of War Information as being circulated underground in Occupied Europe.

A Berlin client was consulting his bank manager. "I have saved 1,000 marks," he said. "How shall I best invest them?" The manager suggested a war loan. "After all," he argued, "the Führer guarantees the safety of your money."

The customer demurred. "Certainly, but the Führer is also mortal. If he falls, what then?"

The manager replied reprovingly: "Why, then Göring will guarantee the safety of your money."

The client was unconvinced, "Göring is a flying man. He might have an accident."

Then the manager began to shout, "In that case, the whole National Socialist Party will guarantee the loan."

The client remained adamant. "If the Army is beaten," he argued, "the Party also may collapse."

Thereupon the manager bent over the table and whispered into his client's ear, "Man, wouldn't that be worth 1,000 marks to you?"

Text of Churchill's Report to House of Commons

Complete agreement about forward steps have been reached between the two governments.

Entire expanse of the war laid open to British and American Leaders at Washington.

Associated Press

The 'Captain' Takes the Bridge

A mixed gun crew is shown standing on guard over Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, as he traveled to the United States recently. Mr. Churchill is standing on the top bridge with gun crew at his side.

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The following is a partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report to the House of Commons today on his war conferences in Washington and North Africa:

As the Allied war effort passes into the offensive phase and its scale and pace grow, continually more frequent consultations between the staffs and those concerned with high control become necessary. . . .

At Washington the entire expanse of the world war on which mellow light of victory now begins to play was laid open to British and American leaders. We have shown that we can work together. We have shown that we can face disaster. We have still to show that we can keep ourselves at the height and level of successful events and to be worthy of good fortune.

Perhaps that may be the hardest task of all. It would not be right of course for me to attempt to give even in outline an account of the decisions which we reached. All I can say is that we have done our best.

A complete agreement about forward steps has been reached between the two governments.

There have been no sort of differences such as occurred in the last war—inevitable on account of the forces at work—between the politicians and the military men. I shall make no predictions as to what will happen in the future and still less in the near future.

All I can say is, Anglo-American policy, strategy and economy were brought into the full focus and punch in those 15 days' talks at Washington.

After we had completed our task at Washington I thought it well to go to North Africa and I was very glad that the President decided to send along with me General Marshall, Chief of the United States Army and Air Force, a man of singular eminence of mind and character.

We flew together across the Atlantic to Gibraltar and Algiers in order to deal more particularly and precisely on the spot with the problems of the Mediterranean theater.

There for another week we had the advantage of full discussions with General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander, with General Alexander, Admiral Cunningham, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Air Marshal Conyngham, General Montgomery, General Spaatz, General Bedell and other high British and United States officers directly concerned with the execution of plans—of plans which I can best describe as directed to the application upon the enemy of force in its most intense and violent forms.

I can assure the House that the most complete concord and confidence prevails at General Eisenhower's headquarters and the forces of the two great nations of the English-speaking world are working together literally as if they were one single army.

I was told by the officers of both countries that in the movement of troops or the distribution of supplies no questions of national origin arise between the staff officers who are interleaved at every stage and tier of the vast organization.

It is just a question of what is the best thing to do—that and no more.

Resolute in the Plans Made

The commanders are men in the full tide of successful experiment. They are proud of the troops they lead and are resolute on the plans they have made.

In travelling about these armies and seeing perhaps 20,000 troops and airmen in a day, I sustained the impression of their extraordinary ardour and zeal to engage the enemy again at the earliest moment.

Vast armies have come into being in this Africa war and to become conscious of their spirit is an ennobling influence for a visitor. Cheered by the remarkable victory after many baffling and disappointments, the British and American armies and now the new French army have become a most powerful and finely tempered weapon.

They have full confidence in themselves and also in the high command in the war direction. This is also true of the more numerous and powerful forces—British, Canadian, and American—which have formed and are forming in the United Kingdom.

It is evident that amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching.

I can give no guarantee any more than I have done in the past of what will happen. I am sorry that a few days ago in the press of travel and affairs I let slip the expression "brilliant prospects lie before us." I would prefer to substitute the words "brighter and solid prospects lie before us."

That I think would be more appropriate and becoming in such anxious days.

Yet, all the same, I have good hopes that neither Parliament nor the Congress of the United States will find themselves ill-served by their forces whether in the British Isles or on the African shore.

At any rate I can assure the House that on neither side, British nor American, have any narrow or selfish motives entered into the common task. The rest I must leave to action and to the march of events.

The British losses in Tunisia have been severe.

The Eighth Army since they crossed the frontier of Tripolitania have sustained about 11,500 casualties and the First Army about 23,500 casualties.

In all, 35,000 were killed, missing and wounded during the campaign of the two British armies.

The total number of prisoners taken who have passed through the cages of the Allies now amounts to more than 348,000—an increase of 24,000 on the previous published total.

There must certainly have been 50,000 of enemy killed, making a total loss of about 300,000 men to the enemy since Tunisia alone.

More than half of these men are Germans.

In fact, of 37,000 prisoners taken by the U. S. Second Corps, actually it was more of the size of any army than a corps, 33,000 were Germans.

In fact, I believe only 638 persons have escaped and these for most part by air on this scene of surrender.

One cannot doubt that both Stalingrad and Tunisia are the greatest military disasters that have ever befallen Germany in all the wars she has made, and they are many.

From Statements of Captured Generals

There is no doubt from the statements of captured generals that Hitler expected his Tunisian army to hold out at least till August and that this was the view and intention of the German high command.

The suddenness of the collapse of these great numbers of brave and skillful fighting men, with every form of excellent equipment, must be regarded as significant, and in a sense characteristic of the German psychology, which was shown after Jena and also at the very end of the last war.

I am very sorry that we have not been able to bring into counsel Marshal Stalin or other representatives of our great ally Russia, which is bearing the heaviest burden and paying by far the highest price in blood and life.

But I can assure the House that taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China and giving a stronger measure of security to our beloved Australia and New Zealand—these are never absent for one moment from our thoughts and aims.

Each of the Allies naturally sees these theaters from a different angle and in a somewhat different relation. We British must continue to place the anti-U-boat war first because it is only by conquering the U-boats that we can live and act.

The might of America is deployed far over the Pacific and is laying an ever stronger grip on the outlying defenses of Japan and offering every moment to the Japanese fleet the supreme challenge of sea power.

Russian armies, as I mentioned to the Congress the other day, are in deadly grapple with what we estimate to be 190 German and 28 satellite divisions along their 2,000 miles of front. It is here that the greatest battles seem to impend. Then there is the war in the air. The steady wearing down of German and Japanese air forces is proceeding remorselessly. The enemy who thought that air would be their weapon of victory are now finding in it the first cause of their ruin.

It is necessary for me to make it plain that so far as the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions and also the Government of the United States and of the Russian Soviet Republic are concerned, nothing will turn us from our endeavor and intention to accomplish the complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air in addition to all other methods.

Loud and lamentable outcries are being made by the enemy now that this form of warfare by which they thought to obtain the mastery of the world has turned markedly to their disadvantage.

These outcries will only be regarded by us as a very satisfactory proof of the growing efficiency of our attack.

Compared with this time last year, we British alone can now drop more than double the weight of bombs at the 1,500 miles range there and back.

In the summer of last year as Minister of Defense I set on foot a policy of increasing our bomber effort which of course entails certain sacrifices in other directions. All that is now coming into hand.

At the same time we took the measures which have thrown the very long range air power—V. L. R. as it is called—effectively into the anti-U-boat struggle. All this is now being brought to bear.

The month of May has from every point of view been the best month we have ever had in the anti-U-boat war since the U. S. was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy. At that time we gained much greater combined resources but we exposed much larger targets. We made at that time a budget of sinkings and buildings on which we knew we could survive indefinitely.

Sinkings have been greatly less than we apprehended and buildings have more than made good the prodigious programs undertaken by the American nation.

This month of May has been one of the very best for imports carried safely into this Island since the end of 1941. Our combined new buildings has exceeded our losses by more than three to one.

This first week in June could not possibly be taken as a criterion but as a matter of fact it is the best ever for many, many months past. During the last few months the enemy has made very heavy attacks on our convoys.

This has given us the opportunity to hit him hard in open battle. There are so many U-boats employed now that it is almost impossible not to run into one or another of these great fields or screens of U-boats which are spread out.

Therefore you have to fight your way through but there is no reason why we should regret that. On the contrary it is around convoys that U-boats can best be destroyed. . . .

It would be foolish to assume that the good results of a single month are a guarantee of a continuing process.

We may have setbacks, though I have always looked forward to this summer as being a period which would be favorable to us. . . .

I must say I feel confident that the U-boat war will not stand between the United Nations and their final victory, while all the time the air war will grow in weight and severity.

I might well speak with more emphasis upon this point, but it is prudent to forbear. I have touched on these matters connected with the war. It happened at the time when I was in Algiers that General de Gaulle and his friends arrived, and I thought it would be well if the Foreign Secretary were on the spot in case it should be proved in our power to help.

We did not, in fact, intervene at all in those tense discussions between the French, but like General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander, we watched closely and vigilantly in the light of British and United States interests and of the well-being of our armies in North Africa.

We all rejoiced when the agreement was made and the French National Committee of Liberation was set up and constituted as the single and sole authority for all Frenchmen seeking to free France from the German yoke.

When we met these seven men by and around whom the new French Cabinet has been formed, one cannot but be struck by the many different aspects of French energy and capacity to resist which they represented, and also by their high personal qualities.

So the gravest responsibility lies upon these men and opportunities shine brightly before them. They have only to act together in good faith and loyalty to one another and to set aside sectional or personal interests and to keep all their hatreds for the enemy—they have only to do this to help to regain for France her inheritance, and in doing so become themselves inheritors of the gratitude of future generations of Frenchmen.

Formation of this Committee, with its collective responsibility, supersedes the situation created by the correspondence between General de Gaulle and myself in 1940. Our dealings, financial and otherwise, will henceforward be with the Committee as a whole. There is a further and larger question, namely, the degree of recognition of this Committee as representatives of France. These questions require consideration from the British and the United States Governments, but if things go well I should hope that a solution satisfactory to all parties may shortly be reached.

Two Predominant Impressions

Let me now sum up the two predominant impressions that I have sustained from this journey.

First is the spirit and quality and organization of the British and Allied armies in North Africa. Second is the intimacy and strength of ties now uniting the British and the United States Governments and the British and American peoples.

My own relations with the illustrious President of the United States have become in these years of war those of a personal friendship and regard, and nothing will ever happen to separate us in the comradeship and partnership of thought and action while we remain responsible for the conduct of affairs. The reason why I have not to make a longer speech today is that I have already given to the joint sessions of the Congress of the United States the statement which I should have made to this House on the victories in Tunisia had I been in this country. That, I think, is the valid explanation.

Certainly when I found myself walking in that august assembly, the free Congress of the most powerful community in the world, and when I gave them, exactly as I would do in this House, a business-like stock-taking survey of the war of our joint interests, even touching upon controversial matters, or matters of domestic controversy over there, and when I thought of our common history and of the hopes that lie before us, I felt this was an age of memorable importance to mankind.

For there can be no doubt that whatever world organization is brought into being after this war, that organization must be richer and stronger if it is founded on the fraternal relations and the deep understanding prevailing and now growing between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States.

Quakers Provide For Objectors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—The American Friends Service Committee spent $363,383 during 1942 to provide useful non-military jobs for conscientious objectors, according to the committee's annual report, here today. Similar expenditures for 1943 are estimated by the committee to reach $570,000.

Forestry-soil conservation and recreation area development camps have been established by the Quaker committee at Coleville and Glendora, Calif.; Big Flats and Cooperstown, N. Y.; Marion, N. C.; West Campton and Gorham, N. H.; Coshocton, Ohio; Elkton, Ore.; Merom, Ind., and Relay and Powellsville, Md.

Approximately 6,000 men classified as conscientious objectors by Selective Service Boards elected to serve in the committee's Civilian Public Service project which maintains these camps. In addition, conscientious objectors also are at work in hospitals, on dairy farms and a group is in training at Columbia University for international relief and reconstruction administration in the postwar world.

Even greater numbers of Quakers and others are backing Civilian Public Service because they feel it is a way "to express the love of God for all men through human service motivated by good will," the report said.

Hours and Wages in Industry Reached New Peaks in March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Earnings employment, man-hours and pay rolls of wage earners in 25 manufacturing industries reached new peaks in March, while absenteeism resulting from illness, nonindustrial accidents and personal reasons cost 39,320,000 man-days in February, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The board reported that the work-week of 44.7 hours in March was longer than in any other month since May, 1930.

Average hourly earnings rose in March for the thirty-second consecutive month, reaching $.987 and exceeding figures for January, 1941, by 30 per cent; those for March, 1942, by 11.1 per cent, and those for February, 1943, by .5 per cent, the Board found. Weekly earnings rose an average of 1 per cent in March, and were 44.8 per cent above January, 1941, and 16.2 per cent higher than in March, 1942.

"'Real' weekly earnings rose fractionally in March, living costs having risen slightly less than weekly earnings," the Board reported. "'Real' weekly earnings were 21.2 per cent greater than in January, 1941, and 8.7 per cent higher than in March, 1942."

Employment advanced .3 per cent in March, reaching a new peak for the fifteenth consecutive month, it said.

In its report on absenteeism in February, the Board said the loss of 39,320,000 man-days compared with 39,400,000 man-days lost in January, adding that the slight decline was due wholly to a small drop in total industrial employment since days lost per employee remained the same for the two months.

"In February, as in January, the Board's regular monthly survey revealed .8 days lost per man and 1.2 days per woman employee," it said. "These averages were computed from figures of absenteeism in 52 plants in 18 states and the District of Columbia and employing 144,717 persons."

Simultaneously, the Board reported that the cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in April rose in 60 of the 62 cities surveyed, the largest advance—2.4 per cent—being shown in New Orleans, La., Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala., and Newark, N. J., also showed a rise of 2 per cent or more and 32 other cities reported an increase of 1 per cent or more. For the United States as a whole, the Board continued, the cost of living rose 1 per cent.

N. Y. Public Library Gets Finnish Letters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—A collection of letters from Finland's distinguished sculptor Waino V. Aaltonen has been presented to the New York Public Library by Mamie E. Ollila, Finnish-American writer who makes her home here.

Miss Ollila takes pride in the fact that an American institution is to be custodian for these letters which any of the great libraries or museums of Europe would have been glad to possess. She has had them herself for 10 years, but she could not keep them longer, she says, because they are "altogether too valuable and too beautiful" not to be shared.

Finnish artists are not well known in this country, but Mr. Aaltonen's work has secured unusual recognition in the United States. One of his statues was unveiled in Chester, Pa., in 1938 in commemoration of the first Finnish people who settled here 300 years ago. At that time, Miss Ollila recalls, President Roosevelt invited the artist to visit the White House and paint his portrait, an honor which Mr. Aaltonen was then unable to accept.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 1,212,820
1943 vol. to date 155,017,848
1942 vol. to date 46,480,443

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Today 51.7 Prev. day 52.2
Month ago 50.9 Year ago 36.3
1943 high 52.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
Acme Sti (3)	1	52	52	52	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	29	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	5	47⅞	47½	47½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	59	6⅜	5⅞	6	
Allegheny Corp	25	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	16	19⅜	19¼	19½	— ½
Allegheny pf xw	7	19⅜	19¼	19½	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	6	34⅛	33	33	—1¼
Aller Indust ⅜e	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Allegh Lud S .70g	10	28	27¼	27¼	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2	158¾	157½	158¾	
Allied Mills (1½g)	4	23¼	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	18	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½e	16	37⅜	36½	37	— ⅝
Alpha P Cem (½g)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	8	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼e	4	69⅛	68½	68½	— ⅛
Am Bank Note .40g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Bosch (1⅓e)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ⅛ag	3	39¼	39	39	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Can (3)	4	66½	66⅛	66½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	30	178½	178	178½	+ ½
Am Ch & Cable 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	26	43	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ⅞
Am Chicle (4a)	70	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Am Cryo Sug ⅛g	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pfb	20	103	103	103	
Am Distill	13	29½	28⅝	29	— ⅞
Am Encaus Tilino	29	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	19	26¾	25	26½	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92x	8	80	80	80	— ½
Am & F P 2pf	80	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅜
Am-Haw $5 1½g	1	34	34	34	
Am Hide & Leath	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	68¾	68	68	— ⅛
Am Ice	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Interest ⅛e	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	30	42	41⅞	42	
Am Locomotive	22	16¼	15⅝	16	— ½
Am Loco pf 3½	6	103¾	102¾	103⅞	
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	26	15¼	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	250	31¾	31	31	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	13	3¾	3¼	3¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	16	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	9	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	290	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40e	27	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	240	65½	65	65⅜	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	10	31¾	31¼	31¾	
Am Smelt & R (2)	20	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	270	151½	149	151½	+2¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	14	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16½	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1⅓g	2	31	30¾	30¾	—1
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	156	155½	155⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	12	61¾	60¾	61	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	80	140	139¾	140	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	39	11⅞	11	11¼	
Am Viscose (1g)	13	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	41	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Am Woolen	30	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	71⅛	70½	71⅛	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Anaconda 1g	39	28½	28	28¼	
Anchor HGI (.30g)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Andes Cop (1½g)	1	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43	43	43	
Armour Del pf (7)	10	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
Arm III	25	5½	5⅜	5½	
Arm III cv pf	2	61¾	61¼	61¾	— ⅜
Arm III pf	10	70	70	70	—3
Armstrong Ck ½g	5	40	39	39	—1¾
Arnold Const (½)	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	14	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	50	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	20	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Atch T & S F 3g	22	56	55	56	— ¼
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	84⅝	84¼	84½	
Atl Cst Line 1½g	12	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅜
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	27	27	27	—2
Atl Refining .30g	19	26⅝	26	26⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	20	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp ¼g	15	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	50	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	90	54¼	53	52	—1¾
Aviation Corp 10g	91	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Baild Locs (2½g)	40	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	19	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	0	12⅞	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	8	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	130	50¾	50½	50½	—1⅛
Barber Asph	8	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
Barker Bros	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	50	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	79	18¼	17	18¼	+ ⅛
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	12	19⅜	19	19¼	— ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Beat Crm pf 5	30	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Beding-Hem .80	1	11	11	11	
Bell Aire (1g)	11	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	11	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	6	17¼	17	17¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	32¾	32¼	32¾	—1⅛
Best Foods (.60)	8	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	25	64¼	63⅞	64¼	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	5	36½	35¼	35¼	—1¼
Black & Dck 1.60	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Bond Strs 1.60	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	32	34⅝	33⅜	34½	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1⅛g	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers 90e	2	42	42	42	— ⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr	2½	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Brlyn Un Gas ⅛e	7	17¼	6⅞	17¼	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	4	18⅛	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	9	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	23	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	30	109	109	109	
Budd Wheel ¼ag	6	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22⅜	22¼	22½	
Bulova Watch (2)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
Burling Mills .70g	8	31¼	30½	31	— ⅛
Burr Add M 60	37	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13½	50	40	40	40	
Butler Bros .30g	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
Butte C&Z 1⅛e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Byers (AM) Co	6	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	6	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Campbell Wyn ½ag	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	8	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	63	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42	42	42	
Capital Adm A	2	9	8½	8½	— ½
Carc C & O (5)	40	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	2	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	8	121	119⅜	120⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	7	49¼	48	48	—1⅜
Celanese Co (1g)	22	39¾	38½	39	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	50	112	112	112	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	10	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	
Celotex Corp ½g	16	14¼	13¾	14⅛	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	6	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10e	13	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
C Ill Lt pf 4½	10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Cent RR N J	12	17	16¼	17	— ½
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	38¼	38	38½	— ⅞
Certain-teed Prod	1	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	110	60¼	59⅜	60¾	
Champ P&F pf6	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Checker Cab	7	23¾	23	23¾	— ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	18	44⅜	44	44⅛	— ⅜
Chi & E III	22	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 1.50g	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	18	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½s	25	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Chi Mail Or ½e	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	15⅜	19	15⅜	— ⅛
Chi PT prf2½	70	52	52	52	
Chi R Is & Pac	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi Ri&Pac 6 pf	50	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 7 pf	12	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Childs Co	21	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	36	80½	79¼	80⅛	— ½
City Invest	10	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅜
Clev Graph Br ½ag	1	36	36	36	Jun 7
Clev Gr B pf 5	30	105¼	105	105	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	45	44½	44¾	— ¼
Clurtt Peabody 1g	6	35⅜	35½	44¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	112	112	112	
Coca-Cola A (3)	10	64¼	64⅛	64¼	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	14	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
Collins & Aik	12	26⅜	26¼	26½	
Col & South	110	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Col & South 1pf	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Col & South 2pf	1	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	1	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	— ¼
Col Broadc A .60g	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	4	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	85	5	4¾	5	
Con G&E 6 pf 6	9	71⅞	70¾	71	— ½
Con G&E 5 pf 5	60	64	63½	63½	
Colum Pict ⅛e	6	17¾	17	17¾	
Comi Credit (3)	4	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	13	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
Com I T cvpf4½	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comi Solvents .30g	23	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Commith & South	86	1	H	1	
Com & So pf 5k	5	58	56⅞	57	—1¼
Commith Ed .70g	9	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½ag	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½	20	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅜
Cons Copper	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	27	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	9	97¾	97¼	97½	
Cons Film Ind	1¢	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½dk	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Cons Vultee ½ag	8	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	4	11	10¾	11	
Consol'n Coal pf	1	62½	62½	62½	
Cons Pr pf 4½	120	98	97¾	98	
Container Cp ½ag	8	23½	22¾	23½	— ¼
Cont Bak ½ag	23	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
Cont Can (1½g)	18	36	34⅞	35½	— ¼
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.80a	5	48½	47¾	48	
Cont Motors .30g	33	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	23	34½	33¾	34½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	4	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	300	44¾	44	44	— ⅞
Corn Products 2.60	11	60	59⅞	60	
Corn Prod pf 7	2	179½	179½	179½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Crane Co (1e)	30	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	270	105½	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Cream of Wh ¾ag	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Crosley Cp (⅛ag)	9	2¼	2	2¼	
Crow Ck & S ½e	10	29¼	29⅛	29¾	— ¼
Crown C&S pf 2¼	3	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	60	95	94½	95	+1⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	11	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	— ⅞
Cuba RR pf	150	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜e	53	13⅜	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	2	25¼	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	63	76	74⅝	76	
Curt P pr pf 13⅞k	6	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	38	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½2e	21	22¼	22½	22½	—1
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	10	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Day P&L pf4½	10	116	116	116	+2½
Decca Records (1)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34	34	34	
Del & Hudson	11	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	41	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
Detroit Edison .60e	28	19	18¾	18⅞	
Devoe & R A 1	320	29	28½	29	
Diam Match 1½	6	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½ag	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.25	11	28	28	28	
Dixie C A 2½	90	42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Dochler Die C 3½g	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	13	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	1	68	68	68	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	152	152	152	
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	32½	31¾	32¼	— ¼
Dunhill Int	9	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1a	6	154	153	153½	—1
du Pont pf (4½2)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	26	39	38	38¼	— ⅞
Eastern Roll Mill	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167	166¼	166¼	—1¾
East Kod pf 6	10	164	164	164	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	6	4½	4½	4⅜	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	7	38	37⅝	38	
Elec Boat (½g)	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	19	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	4	61	58½	59	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	41	40½	40½	+ ⅝
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Eng Pub Service	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf 6	80	85	85	85	—2
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf (1½g)	13	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
Eureka V Cl ¼ag	21	9⅜	9	9¼	
Evans Products	11	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Tr ¼e	5	16½	6	16½	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Smelt 2e	1	26½	26½	26½	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	9	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	8	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	40	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Ferro Enamel	3	18	18	18	
Fin P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	4	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	
First N Strs 2½	2	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Flintkote (½g)	8	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½)	190	105	104	105	+ ¼
Florence Stove ½g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	10	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Food Mach (.70g)	2	47	47	47	— ½
Foster Wheeler	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Foster Wh pf 7	60	139	139	139	
Fost W 6pf 2½	10	193¼	193¼	193¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	14	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	4	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	17	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	20	107	107	107	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼ag	17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Gamewell Co 1g	20	25	25	25	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	23	6¼	6	6¼	
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	1	49½	49½	49½	
Gen Baking .30g	15	9	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Cable	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k	20	93	93	93	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	1	140	140	140	—2
Gen Elec (1.40)	48	38	37⅝	38	
Gen Foods .80g	14	40¾	40½	40⅝	
Gen G & El A	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors (1g)	121	54⅞	53¾	54⅛	—1½
Gen O Adv .20e	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (½g)	6	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	16	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	7	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	210	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	42½	42½	42½	
Gen Refract .60g	6	22½	21⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (⅓g)	1	14	14	14	
Gen Stl Cast pf 3k	210	80½	78½	78½	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	11	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz ½ag	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	18	11¾	10⅝	11	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60a)	7	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ⅓ag	13	39⅞	38½	39¼	—1⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	7	96	95¾	96	+ ½
Goodyear T & R 1g	13	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Gotham Hos (¼ag)	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	52	2¼	2	2	
Granby C Min .60	3	57⅛	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	7	24¾	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	32	32¾	31⅞	32¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Gt W Sug pf 7	20	150	149	150	+1
Greyhound Co (1)	8	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Guantan Sugar	14	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	40	147	146	147	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½	9	38	37½	38	— ½
Hack W pfA1¾	10	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
rlan (WF) Prim 1	4	17½	17	17½	
Ham Watch pf 6	30	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ½ag	3	17½	17⅜	17½	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup R (.10g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
400	Ainsworth (¼g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
500	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1700	Airc Access (⅛e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Allied Prod (2)	24½	24½	24½
200	Alum Ltd (hSa)	104⅛	103	103
700	Alum Co Am (3g)	115½	115	115
100	AlumCoAm pf (6)	112	111¾	111¾
100	Alum Goods (.60g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Alum Ind (.60)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
300	Am Capital A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8300	Am Capital B	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Cap pf	27	25¾	27
650	Am Cen Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Am C P&LA	36½	36	36
400	A Ch P&LB	2¼	2¼	2¼
1900	Am Cyan B	43½	42⅞	43½
800	Am & Fgn P war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Am Gas & El	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
100	Am Gas & El pf	107	106⅝	107
100	Am Gen	5¾	5¾	5¾
13	Am Light & T	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
700	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Am Meter (½g)	24	23½	23½
3100	Am Republics (.10g)	11	10⅛	10⅝
900	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
200	Am Superpow pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Am Writ Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Anch Post F (.15g)	4⅛	4	4
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	15½	15½	15½
1500	Ark Nat Gas	5½	5	5½
8800	Ark Nat Gas A	5¾	5	5½
1100	Ark N Gas pf .70x	9¾	9½	9¾
800	Aro Equip (.70g)	20	19⅞	20
1200	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6½	6⅛	6
1100	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Atlas Ply	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Auto V Mach	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Avery & Sons (½e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
140	Axton-Fish A	80¾	80¾	80¾
600	Babcock & Wil	25½	24⅞	25
1900	Baldwin Loco war	6	5⅞	6
1200	Barium Stn Stl	23⅝	21¾	21¾
100	Bari & Stl A (1.20)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
1200	Basic Refract	5½	5½	5½
100	Beaunit Mills	13⅞	13½	13⅝
1300	Beech Airc (1e)	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝
200	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3¾	3¾
2700	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
100	Birds & Ptg (1)	9	9	9
100	Blauners (.40g)	6	6	6
150	Blau-Knox (.40g)	14⅝	14	14
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42	43	43
200	Blumenthal (8)	12½	11½	13½
1100	Bohack (HC)	9⅞	9	9
50	Borne Scrym (1g)	27¼	27¼	27¼
400	Bowm-Bilt H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
1900	Brar Tr LAr (.40g)	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
700	Brs Ne Cpn (.80g)	11	11	11
2200	Brews. Nero	5	5⅛	5⅛
200	Brill A	6¼	6⅛	6¼
70	Brill pf	70	70	70
200	Brit Celan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Brown F&W (10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
70	BrownFDiesl	104	103	103½
100	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
700	Buckeye P L (.40G)	9½	9	9¼
2200	Buf N&PP pf	15½	15¼	15½
150	Buf N&PP 5pf	90½	90	90
1300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅝	12½	12½
200	Burma Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Burry Biscuit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Cab El Prod vte	1	1	1
200	Calamba Sug	5	5	5
200	Cal El Pow	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1600	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Can Cite Prod (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Carnation (1)	45½	45½	45½
2100	Carrier Corp	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
800	Cen & SW Ni	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Chamb MW (.30g)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
50	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Chesebrough (4a)	101	101	101
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81	81	81
400	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Childs pf	19⅞	17¾	19⅝
8900	Cities Service	16¼	15⅜	16⅛
750	Cit Svc pf	92½	90	91¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	10½	10½	10½
10	Cit Svc pf BB	91	91	91
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	8	8	8
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Claude Neon Lts	12	12	12
125	Cleve El Illum (1g)	31¼	30	30
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Colon Develop	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Colonial Airl	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Colum G & E pf (5)	50½	49⅜	49⅝
100	Comm P Svc	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Compo ShMvte	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Cons Biscuit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
40	C G&E B pf B (4½)	120	119	119
1100	Cons Gas Ut	41½	41⅜	41½
50	Cons2Mng & S (h1a)	38⅛	38	38⅛
600	Cons Ret Strs	6	5⅝	6
200	Cons Royalty	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Cons Sil Corp	10	10	10
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	93	92¼	92¼
900	Cont Roll & Stl	13¾	13¼	13¼
500	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¾	12¼	12¾
100	Copper Range (½g)	7	6	6⅞
900	Rorrom & Rey	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
20	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	89½	89	89½
200	Cosden Petro	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Creole Pet	23¼	22⅞	22⅝
700	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
9800	Cuban All Sug	22⅞	22¼	22¼
100	Darby Pet (¾g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
500	Dayton Rub (½g)	19	18½	19
200	Derby Oil	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Det Mtch Stove	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Detroit Twin Trk	7	7	7
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	31	31	31
100	Duro-Test (.05e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1400	Eagle Pich Ld	13	12½	12½
500	East Gas & F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	37½	36¾	36¾
178	EastG&F pr pf (4½k)	58	57¼	58
80	East Sta pf A	23	23	23
225	East Sta pf B	23	22½	22¾
50	E Sug As pf (1¾k)	40¾	39½	39½
300	Easy Wash MB (12h)	7½	7	7⅜
1200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	65½	65	65¼
600	ElBo&Sh55 pf (5)	61	60	61
200	El P&L 2 pf A	28½	28½	28½
600	El P&L war	1⅝	1½	1½
500	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
20	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	96	96	96
1700	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
600	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Eversharp Inc (g)	15⅞	15⅜	15¼
600	Fairchild En&Air	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
800	Fansteel Met (¼e)	16⅜	15¾	16
1300	Ford Mot Ltd (.10fe)	5⅛	5	5
10	Found In En pf	15	15	15
160	Frocdt G&M (.80)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
150	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14¼	14	14¼
100	Pulles 4½ pf (4)	62	61½	62
600	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	23⅜	21¾	23⅜
700	Gen Alloys	1¼	1	1
10	Gen Pub S pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
200	Gen Share	2	2	2
80	GenShare pf (6d)	73	72⅞	73
1400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
400	Godchaux Sug B	12½	12¼	12⅜
700	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
10	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	50½	50½	50½
150	Gorh Mfg (1g)	28¼	28⅛	28¼
100	Grand Rap V	5½	5½	5½
200	Gray Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Gt Atl & P pv	80¾	80¾	80¾
100	Greenfl T & D (1e)	8	8	8
3700	Gulf Oil	47⅜	47½	47½
100	HarvardBrew (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Hat Cor Am B (½g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Hearn D Strs	4	4	4
600	Heela Mines (.15g)	7	7	7
200	Heller(WE) (.40a)	9	8⅞	9
400	Heyden Chem (.20g)	24½	24¼	24¼
100	Hoe(R)&Co A	27½	27½	27½
600	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
100	Hormel & Co (2)	32½	32¼	32½
100	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26⅞	26½	26⅞
400	Humble Oil (¾g)	74½	74⅜	74⅝
100	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Huyler's pf (2k)	21	21	21
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7⅜	7½	7½
400	Ill Iowa Pow	4½	4¼	4½
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8½	8¼	8½
200	Ill IowaPwpf	37⅞	36¾	36¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
20	Ind Svc 6 pf	24½	24½	24½
40	Ind Svc 7 pf	26¼	26	26
400	Ina Co N Am (2½)	84¾	84	84¾
600	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅝	10¼	10¼
400	Int Indust	4	4	4
3300	Int Petrol (h1)	17¼	16⅞	17¼
100	Int Prod	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
900	Int S Rug B	1¼	1¼	1¼
7000	Int Util B	⅜	⅛	⅛
200	Int Util A	8⅝	8¼	8¼
25	Iron Firm vte (1.20)	18	18	18
300	Irving Air Ch	10¼	10	10⅛
4100	Jacobs (FL)	5	5¼	5¾
25	Jer C P&L 5½pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
20	Jer C P&L 6pf	85	85	85
100	Ken-Rad T&LA	14	14	14
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Kingston Pr (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	2:55
1000	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
300	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	3	3⅛	3⅛
300	Le Tourneau (1)	30	29⅞	30
4100	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8¾	8¼	8½
500	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Line Material (½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Lit Bros	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
800	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Long Is Lig	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Long Is L pf	39½	39½	39½
100	Long Is L pf B	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
100	Louden Pack St	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1800	Louis L & E (.20g)	7¼	6⅞	7
40	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Marion St Shov	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Mass Util Asso	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	McCord Rad B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	McWill Dredg (½g)	12⅜	12	12
3600	Memph N Gas (.10g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
50	Mercant Strs (1g)	34	34	34
900	Merritt-C & S	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
50	Mer-C&S pfA (3¼k)	102½	102¼	102½
600	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
600	Mid St P Bvte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	MidWestCorp (.80g)	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
125	Midvale (1g)	30	29⅝	30⅛
100	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2	2¼
100	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Mining Corp Can	1½	1½	1½
10	Minn P & L 7 pc pf	90	90	90
100	Missouri P Svc (.30g)	7	7	7
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12	12	12
200	Molybdenum (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Monarch M T (1½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
4200	Monogram Pict	3¼	3	3
50	Montg Ward A (7)	180	180	180
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mount Prod (½g)	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Muskeg PRing (.35g)	12½	12⅛	12½
100	Muskogee (½g)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Nat Bellas Hess	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
100	Nat City Lines (1)	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	51½	51¼	51½
100	Nat Cont (1)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
1900	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11	11⅜
70	Nat P&L pf (6)	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
100	Nat Refin	6½	6½	6½
100	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1500	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	20¼	20	20
500	Nat Trans (½g)	12½	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nat TunkMines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Nat Un Rad	4	4	4
100	Nelson (H) (½e)	6	6	6
200	NEPA 6% pf (2g)	46½	46¼	46½
50	NE Pow Assn	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
60	NE TEL (2⅔g) xd	103¾	102¾	103¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
400	NJ Zinc (1½)	64⅛	64	64⅛
400	NMex&Ariz Ld	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Nor Sta Pw A	7⅛	7	7
100	Northeastern (.25)	25½	25½	25½
600	Ogden Corp	5	5	5
100	Ohio Brass B	21¾	21¼	21¾
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	113½	113½	113½
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
200	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜)	30⅞	30¾	30¾
50	Pac Lig pf (5)	107⅝	107½	107⅝
5700	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
14	Pennroad (½e)	4¾	4½	4⅝
700	Pa-Cent Airl	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
100	Pa Gas & El A	1	1	1
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	93	93	93
90	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99⅞	98½	98½
100	Pepperell	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Pharis T & R (.30e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
3200	Phila El Pow pf (2)	32	32	32
500	Phillips Pkg (½e)	7⅛	7	7
100	Phoenix Sec	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	73⅜	71¾	72⅜
80	Pitts & Lake E 2½g	56⅜	56	56
100	Pitts Pr Gl 1½g	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
500	Pleas V Wine .10g	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Potrero Sugar	9	9	9
200	Powdr & Alex .30g	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	PowCorp Can (.30g)	9	9	9
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Pressed Met (¼g)	7¼	7	7¼
800	Prod Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Prosperity Co B	7¼	7	7¼
200	Pub SdP&L 5 pf	112	112	112
400	PugSd P&L $6 pf	66	65¼	66
100	Pyle-Nat (1)	14¾	13⅞	13⅞
40	Quaker Oats (4)	89	89	89
5900	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.30g)	12½	12½	12½
350	Raym Conc (1a)	17¾	17	17¾
100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2200	Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
100	Reliance E&E (¼g)	12½	12½	12½
600	Repub Avia (¼g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	12¼	12	12
100	Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2000	Richmond Rad (.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
250	Rome Cable (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
250	Royal Type (1½g)	64¼	62	63¼
800	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6	6	6
1000	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	StRegisP pf (5¼k)	137	137	137
600	Salt Dome Oil	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
200	Samson Unit	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Savoy Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Schulte (DA)	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	Scull Mfg (1g)	30	30	30
200	Scuin. Stl	11¾	11¼	11½
900	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1	1
800	Selberling Rub (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
250	Selected Ind cv	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Serrick Corp B	4	4	4
100	Servel Leather (.60e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Shat-Denn	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
50	Silex (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Simplicity Pat	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Solar Mfg	4¼	4	4¼
1000	Sonotone	3⅜	3½	3⅜
900	Soss Mfg	5¾	5¾	5⅝
900	So Penn Oil	49	49	49
200	Southl Royal (.40)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Spalding	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	Spalding 1pf	28	28	28
200	Span & Gen reg	½	½	½
600	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	StandCap & S (⅛e)	6	6	6
100	St Oil Kev (.1)	17	17	17
400	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Pow&LB	2	2	2
250	St Pow&L pf	40	40	40
1000	Stand Sil Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Stagrett Corp vte	15⅛	15	15⅛
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	11	10¾	10¾
400	Sterl Brew (.30e)	3⅜	3½	3½
150	Stroock&Co (2½g)	18	17¾	18
600	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
3400	SunrayOil (.10g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
40	Taggart	5⅛	5	5
200	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21½	21½
300	Technicolor	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
100	Texon Oil&L (.20g)	5½	5¾	5½
300	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Tishman Realty	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	63½	63½	63½
200	Tonopah Minn (.05g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Trans-Lux	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	13¾	14¼	15¼
400	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Tubize Chat	9¼	9	9
50	Tubize Chat A	60½	60½	60½
300	Ulen Realiz	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	4	4
100	Union G Can	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	11½	11¼	11½
3400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
3700	Unit Corp war	¼	¼	¼
10400	Unit Gas	3¾	3⅝	3¾
2100	Unit Gas war	1¼	1¼	1¼
2400	Unit Lt&Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Unit Lt& P pf	45½	45	45¼
100	Unit Prof Sh	¾	¾	¾
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72¼	71¾	71¾
300	Unit Spclties	5½	5⅜	5⅜
175	US & I Sec pf (1k)	79½	78¼	78¼
600	US Foil B	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
400	US Radiator	3¾	3⅝	3¾
500	United Stores	½	½	½
800	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	3
1000	Univ Corp vte	19¼	18¾	19
100	Univ Prod	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
25	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	58¾	58¾	58¾
1000	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Venezuel Pet	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	68	68	68
700	Waco Aire (.30e)	4¼	4	4
100	Wagner Bak vte (.15g	7½	7½	7½
700	West Va C&C (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	West Air Lines	9½	9½	9½
10	West Md 1pf (7e)	90½	90½	90½
100	Whitson Prod (.80)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Woolwth Ltd (.141g)	9½	9½	9½
4200	Wright Harg (.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today, estimated 330,000 shares. Year ago, 71,110 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
45	Am W&P 6s 2016	102⅛	101¾	102
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
32	As Elec 4½s 53	69	68½	68½
5	As G&E 5s 50	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	As G&E 4½s 49	23	23	23
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	82½	82½	82½
41	Baldw L 6s 50	117⅛	115¼	116¼
1	Bell T Can 5s 77BB	115	115	115
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Can Nor P 5s 53	99½	99⅜	99½
7	Cen St El 5½s 54	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
1	Cen St El 5s 48	36	36	36
10	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54½	54	54
14	Cities Ser 5s 58	92½	92½	92½
34	Cities Ser 5s 50	94	93¾	94
2	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	98	98	98
15	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	94⅛	93¾	94⅛
2	Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	110½	110½	110½
12	Cont G&E 5s 58A	94¼	94⅛	94¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9	East G&F 4s 56A	89½	89	89
29	Elec P&L 3s 2030	98⅞	98½	98⅝
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
35	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98½	98½	98½
1	Hous Ltg & P 3½s66	111	111	111
2	Ill Pow 5½L 5s56 C	105	105	105
5	Ill Pow &L 5és 57	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	Ind Svc 4s 63 A	89½	89	89½
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	52¾	52¾	52¾
16	Inters Pow 5s 57	85½	84	84
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	123	123	123
4	Mengel Co 4½s 47	102	102	102
61	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
11	N Eng G&E 5s 50	64⅝	64	64
18	N Eng G&E 5s 47	65	63¾	65
10	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94¼	94	94¼
11	N Eng Pow 5s 48	91¾	91⅜	91¾
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	81⅝	81½	81½
2	Nor Ind PS 3¾s69	107	107	107
5	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110⅝	110	110⅝
10	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105	105	105
4	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Queens Bor G 5½s52	90	89⅞	89⅞
9	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	104⅛	104	104
11	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68	67	67
1	So'wes G&E 3¼s70	107½	107½	107½
1	Spalding 5s 89	73	73	73
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79¾	79¼	79¼
4

Veteran Fielder Nears Offensive Stratosphere

Simmons Needs 81 Hits To Reach 3,000 Total

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, scene of such milestones in big league history as Paul Waner's 3,000th base hit and Lefty Grove's 300th mound victory, may before the season has run out record the 3,000th safety of Al Simmons. When he walks to the plate in the approaching series with the Senators, which opens tomorrow, the long-time outfielder will need just 81 hits to reach the offensive stratosphere.

Few critics or ball players—including Simmons—would have given a nickel for Al's chances of joining the 3,000 club at the finish of the 1942 campaign. It looked as though the big Polish boy was through as a hitter. But now the pessimists are not so sure.

Coach in 1942

Simmons seemed at the end of his playing trail in 1939, when turned adrift by the Braves. In '40 he tapered off to 37 games with the Athletics, most of them as a pinch hitter. In '41 the figure slipped to a mere nine. Last year he served the Mackmen only as a coach. There was much snickering, therefore, when it was announced during the winter that Simmons, out of shape and slowed to a walk, had signed to try a comeback with the Red Sox, desperate for outfielders.

Simmons, though, must have heard the snickering, for no ball player in the game pushed himself through a more vigorous spring training routine. He worked first at Hot Springs, then at Medford. He would run around the field until it seemed as though he could not run another step, and then he would run around once more. Consequently, when the bell rang, Al was in shape to play every day. A tip on his condition came in the numerous infield hits he beat out.

Meeting Ball

Simmons knows as well as his critics that he no longer possesses the tremendous power which once terrorized American League pitchers. After a while even great hitters find that they no longer can get their bats around on the fast balls of young, strong-armed pitchers. But Al is letting his head do a major portion of the work. He takes a look at the flag, and if the wind is blowing toward the East, he hits to right field. Too, with the ball less lively this year, he is merely meeting it, not trying to hit it against the fences.

Manager Joe Cronin has had his troubles with center field this spring, but Pete Fox and Al Simmons have done big league jobs in right and left respectively, and probably will continue to do them through the summer and fall. And if Al can keep going, he has a grand chance to get those 81 base knocks and join Waner, Pop Anson, Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins, Larry Lajoie, Tris Speaker, and Honus Wagner in the 3,000-hit society.

Incidentally, the only other active big leaguer with a chance to join the club is Mel Ott of the Giants, who had 2,528 at the beginning of the year. Mel may make it, yet not this year.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox today were to keep their date with the Qonsett Point (R. I.) Naval air training station, postponed yesterday . . . Leon Culberson is running again and may get back for the Washington series, if Dee Miles lets him . . . Since taking over the regular shortstop berth at Fenway, Skeeter Newsome has batted a cool .435—10 out of 23 . . . This pace has brought his average for the season to a good .292 . . . Eddie Lake will have a hard time getting back.

* * *

Speaking of batting spurts, Tommy Holmes has done .442 for the current Braves' road trip, which continues tomorrow at Brooklyn . . . Tommy has connected at least once in 17 of the last 18 games and has now reached .313 . . . The Braves would have dropped him this spring if they could have bought another center fielder . . . Only his shyness when approaching an outfield wall keeps him at the moment from being an all-star man.

* * *

The Boston District Coast Guard baseball team faces the first of its seven big league opponents in the Senators on Friday at Braves Field . . . Jim Hegan will pitch either Al Cleary or Lefty Hansen, or both, against the Washington club . . . All servicemen will be admitted free, but civilians must pay 55 cents . . . The Senators came here just one game behind the league-leading Yankees . . . Bob Johnson was leading the circuit with 28 runs batted in . . . Washington, however, was at the bottom of the team fielding table when averages were last released.

Midwest Schools Resolve To Have Football in Fall

(First of a series dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football this fall)

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—The mighty, sprawling Midwest is determined to live up to its tradition of turning out great football teams this coming season, despite the tremendous handicap imposed by war.

Every major school is resolved to play a full schedule, enlisting all available talent for the task. Freshmen will be used for the first time.

From Ohio to Nebraska and from Minnesota to Oklahoma, coaches of 20 conferences are attempting to solve their outstanding problem—a terrific manpower shortage. Almost to a man they are agreed it can be done.

In the "Big ten," rated as the Nation's strongest intercollegiate conference, schedules drawn two years ago have been revamped to provide 15 additional games with strong Midwest service teams like Great Lakes, the Nation's foremost service eleven last year; the Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks and the Camp Grant Warriors.

Ease Travel Problem

The Big Ten dropped all intersectional contests worthy of the name to concentrate on opponents in its own bailiwick, thus helping to ease the transportation problem. Michigan has canceled its game with Pennsylvania and Ohio State has given up its long trip to play Minnesota and will meet Great Lakes instead.

A great share of the credit for the way the Big Ten and affiliates have banded together to keep football going belongs to Maj. John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics for the Western Conference. He was in charge of all athletic activities for the Army camps after the First World War armistice and has been steadfast in his fight to maintain college sports on the highest possible plane during this emergency.

Ohio State, 1942 Big Ten titleholders and voted National champions in the Associated Press poll, had only eight upperclassmen and 24 freshmen left at the end of spring training, and Coach Paul Brown said only 12 of them would be around by fall. Only service men present at Columbus are Army trainees, who are prohibited from playing football.

Iowa Without Coach

Only one school in the "Big Ten"—Iowa—is without a coach at the moment. The Hawkeyes' head coach, Dr. Eddie Anderson, and later his successors, James Harris and Frank Carideo, went into the service. However, Athletic Director E. G. (Dad) Schroeder is confident a new mentor will be lined up before the summer practice periods open.

The only schools of fair importance which have quit football for the duration, because of the manpower situation, are Creighton University and Toledo, Ohio, University—both regarded as essentially basketball strongholds, and North Dakota's two largest schools, the University at Grand Forks and the Agricultural College at Fargo.

The University of Detroit, whose coach, Gus Dorais, will direct the Detroit Lions professional team this fall, is a doubtful starter. Marquette University of Milwaukee, having lost 32 of last year's 48-man squad, figures on drawing from the Navy Pre-Medical School being established there.

To Comb Enrollment

Some coaches will be forced to comb the civilian male enrollment for a suitable starting eleven. Others, like Illinois, Michigan, Northwestern, Purdue, Minnesota and Notre Dame—which will have Navy V-12 trainees—obviously will have a decided advantage over schools which do not have this potential talent available. At present V-12 quotas give Illinois 2,000 men, Notre Dame 1,850, Northwestern 1,650, Purdue 1,250, Michigan 650, and Minnesota 450.

Wisconsin and Illinois will be the business teams in the Big Ten. The Badgers will play seven conference opponents, Camp Grant and Notre Dame, while Illinois will have six conference engagements, Camp Grant and the Iowa Seahawks.

Notre Dame, the principal independent, has passed up its games with Southern California and Stanford, but will retain such distant foes as the Army, Navy, and Georgia Tech. The Irish also will play four Big Ten teams plus the Great Lakes Sailors and the Iowa Seahawks.

To Carry On

The Big Six, accused by one faculty representative of "whistling in the dark," has voted without much optimism to carry on. Kansas University has the most pressing problems for Coach Gwinn Henry has resigned and other members of the staff are gone—and there are no veteran players returning.

Don Faurot says three freshmen and a sixth-string 4-F will be mainstays of his Missouri team which has a 10-game schedule. Coach Ward Haylett was the only person present when Kansas State attempted to hold spring practice and Nebraska can count on only two 4-F's with Coach Glenn Presnell due to go into the Navy July 1. Iowa State must depend on incoming 17-year-olds and Oklahoma must build around three slightly experienced players.

Except for Creighton, the Missouri Valley Conference will operate although travel will be curtailed sharply.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park ..... Ken. 6231
and Filene's Men's Store ..... Hub. 2185

Bingham Promoted

William J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director who is on leave for the duration, has been promoted from major to lieutenant colonel, the U. S. Army has announced. In World War One, Bingham was a captain.

Haegg Faces Countryman's Camera

Wide World

Swedish Consul Photographs Runner

Martin Kastengren, Consul General for Sweden, tries his hand at snapping Gunder Haegg's picture, soon after the Swedish distance star's arrival in New York. The swift Swede will train at Dartmouth College in preparation for his series of races with America's best throughout the country. His first start will be in either the 1,500 or 5,000 meters at the National A. A. U. championships in New York June 19-20.

Leaders Are The Same In Major Loops

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Babe Dahlgren of the Phillies and Vernon (Junior) Stephens of the St. Louis Browns, making their hits count till their draft boards count them in for heavy hitting of another sort, still are leading the batters in the major leagues.

Stephens left the Browns last week to answer an induction call, but found that he had a few more days left, and rejoined the club in the East. His hitting has been up and down since his return, but today his average was .369, just seven points under his mark of a week ago. He still was far out in front of his American League rivals.

Slipped One Point

Dahlgren, who has been told he probably would be called for induction in July, slipped one point to .367, but also retained an ample lead in the National League.

Dahlgren's closest pursuer was Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals, who increased his pace seven points to .352 and kept ahead of his rapidly rising teammate, Harry Walker, who had an average of .348 today.

Hockett Runner-Up

Oris Hockett of Cleveland continued the runner-up in the American League with .343, a 13 point rise over the last week.

In general the National League hitting remained superior to that of the American League. The tenth batter in the Senior circuit was Lonnie Frey of Cincinnati with .305, while the tenth in the American was Doc Cramer of Detroit with .274.

The 10 leaders in each league, based on 100 or more times at bat:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Dahlgren, Phila.	39	139	18	51	.367
Musial, St. Louis	42	162	31	57	.352
Walker, St. Louis	37	178	21	48	.348
Merman, Brooklyn	46	164	24	55	.335
McCormick, Cin.	41	166	20	54	.325
Hack, Chicago	42	162	21	52	.321
Kurowski, St. Louis	29	113	17	36	.319
Holmes, Boston	36	144	16	45	.313
McCarthy, Boston	36	149	15	46	.309
Frey, Cincinnati	40	161	18	50	.305

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Stephens, St. Louis	29	103	15	38	.369
Hockett, Cleveland	33	137	19	47	.343
Lindell, New York	38	139	14	44	.317
Wakefield, Detroit	39	174	19	55	.316
Cullenbine, Cleve.	34	111	16	35	.315
Higgins, Detroit	37	140	16	42	.300
Fox, Boston	38	145	19	41	.283
Case, Washington	37	163	23	46	.282
Keller, New York	38	142	27	40	.282
Cramer, Detroit	32	135	14	37	.274

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	23	15	.605	
Washington	24	18	.571	1
Detroit	20	19	.513	3½
Philadelphia	22	21	.512	3½
Chicago	17	18	.486	4½
Cleveland	20	22	.476	5
Boston	20	23	.465	5½
St. Louis	13	23	.361	9

Results June 7

No games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	26	14	.650	
Brooklyn	29	17	.630	
Pittsburgh	22	19	.537	4½
Cincinnati	21	19	.585	5
Boston	17	19	.472	7
Philadelphia	18	22	.450	8
New York	16	27	.372	11½
Chicago	15	27	.357	12

Results June 7

Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Only game scheduled.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

St. Paul 1-1, Columbus 0-0.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Only games scheduled.

International League

Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.
Buffalo at Syracuse, postponed.
Montreal at Newark, postponed.
Toronto at Jersey City, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Southern Association

Open date.

Eastern League

Binghamton at Albany, postponed.
Elmira at Utica, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Deep-Faced Club Is Best For Ball Found in Rough

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sand wedges and other heavy-headed, deep-faced irons have played an uncommonly active role in golf on local courses the last 10 days or more. Does that mean the players have been hitting the bunkers at an unusual rate? Not at all. They have been finding the rough on a normal percentage of their shots, and have learned through sad and bitter experience that the only sensible procedure when in the rough as it is today is to take the deep-faced club and try to get back on the fairway.

There are times when that term "rough" is a mockery; times when a lie in the areas off the fairway affords a better opportunity for a brassie or spoon shot than off a hard-baked lie in the groomed circle. Those times are not now. The rough now is really rough, not to say tough and nasty. The grass adjacent to the fairways on many of the courses is so long and thick that it is considerable of a problem, first off, to find the ball. Then the player who has hit the wayward shot is first disgruntled at the prospect of losing the ball and more disgruntled when he finds it.

Wise Old Owl

Here is where the veteran is the wise old owl. He knows from experience that it's folly to try for distance. The thing to do, he knows, is to get back to the fairway, losing one stroke perhaps to save two or three. He remembers what Walter Hagen said about getting into an almost impossible lie in the rough: "I'll get it back on the fairway and then, who knows? I may stick my next up against the pin, or possibly hole it."

This is the season when, on account of dearth of golf balls, the greenkeepers had planned to do their best, with abbreviated manpower, to keep the putting greens and fairways up to standard, and above all to keep the rough down so that balls might be more easily located. They had not reckoned that May was to be the month of "April showers," that the grasses which got away to such a late start would suddenly shoot up like mushrooms, and that it took all their time with the power mowers to keep the fairways from becoming rough, while the unattacked rough meantime was getting out of hand.

The greenkeepers, shorthanded and in many cases lacking in the equipment to cope with the situation, are not to blame. Most golfers know that. The complainers, of whom there always are a certain number regardless of circumstances, better not be too vociferous in their comments, because first thing they know they might lose their greenkeeper. Charge it up to the war and nature; be content to accept a little higher score, and smile. You're fortunate to be playing at all.

McNiece's Letter

Here's another thing, harking back to that matter of lost balls: The writer hasn't any data on clubs in general as to the situation, but the ball manufacturers have done a lot of gratuitous advertising about the importance of turning in old balls for reprocessing. They can't turn out new balls, but they have plenty of balata for covers in reprocessing.

Every golfer in every club would do well, then, to read and harken to a letter sent out by Dan McNiece, pro at Wollaston, to every member of that club:

"I have tried by various means to impress upon you the fact that golf balls are rapidly getting scarce at our club. Now the true facts of the case are that as of June 1, 1943, there are only one dozen 85-cent balls in the pro shop. There are seven dozen rebuilt, Grade "A" balls (75 cents each) and a few dozen cheaper balls.

"If you want golf balls, from now on you will have to turn in an old ball for every new one you purchase, because the only balls which, I, as your pro, can get, will be rebuilt balls, and then the factory will only give me ball for ball and no more.

"Whether golf continues for the duration or not is strictly your problem. You can save it or you can ruin it.

"The fairways, greens, and flags are there. You have your clubs and you can walk, but you can't play golf without golf balls.

"We've told you this before. We've pleaded with you to dig out every old ball you have from your lockers, your golf bags, your offices, or homes, and to turn them in to us for rebuilding, but you haven't taken it seriously.

"Now, the situation is critical. The life of golf for the duration hangs in the balance. The crisis is here. Either you dig up those old balls now and send them to me for rebuilding, or there will be very little golf at Wollaston this fall and next year."

That letter was sent out last mid-week and over the week end 400 old balls were turned in. Mac expects 600 more by next week end.

Entries Mount For AAU Track Championships

Jerry Donovan, of Erie, Pa., a freshman at Drake University who has cleared 6ft. 7⅛in. in the high jump this spring, and Jerry Thompson, of the University of Texas, who has run two miles in 9m. 17.2s, are the latest entries received by Daniel J. Ferris for the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, June 19-20.

Donovan, who made remarkable progress in his specialty when he shifted from the scissors style to the straddle this spring, will find formidable opposition in his event. The national entry already includes Corp. Adam Berry of Camp Carson, Colorado, the defending champion; Richmond (Boo) Morcom of New Hampshire, the I. C. 4-A. champion; Bob Hodgell of Wisconsin, Big Ten co-champion and Central Collegiate Conference titleholder; Wally Blum of Purdue, and Bill Christopher of Rice Institute, Texas.

Other entires are expected from Willard Smith, Stanford's new star who is up to the 6ft. 7¾in. level now; Bill Vessie of the New York A. C., I. C. 4-A indoor record-holder and National A. A. U. indoor co-champion; and Pete Watkins of Texas A. & M., whose leap of 6ft. 8in. tops the high jumpers this year.

Thompson, a tiny runner who has returned 4:17.6 in the mile as well as 9:17.2 in the two miles, won at the latter distance in the Southwest Conference championships and Drake Relays. But he is pointing for the 3,000-meter steeplechase in the Nationals. Among his rivals in the test over hurdles and water jumps will be Pvt. George DeGeorge, defending champion; Forest Efaw, Oklahoma A. & M. midshipman, the 1941 champion; and Jim Rafferty, of the N. Y. A. C.

Byrds Win Medal

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 (AP)—Sam Byrd, the former New York Yankee outfielder who gave up baseball to become a golf professional, teamed up with his wife yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the Philadelphia lady-pro tourney that opened at the Bala Golf Club.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	7	1	3	0	0	.429
Partee	77	11	26	0	8	.338
Newsome	48	4	14	0	7	.292
Fox	145	19	41	0	10	.283
Simmons	33	5	22	0	10	.259
Doerr	168	13	42	1	18	.250
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Lupien	170	13	39	1	12	.229
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	129	8	27	2	15	.209
Lazor	66	6	12	0	5	.182
Miles	61	5	11	0	8	.180
Peacock	80	4	12	0	3	.174
Garrison	54	3	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Holmes	186	19	45	1	6	.313
McCarthy	136	15	46	1	12	.309
Nieman	30	3	9	0	3	.300
Workman	149	15	38	4	21	.255
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Klutz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Berra	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	127	9	28	0	10	.220
Ryan	80	8	17	1	5	.213
Joost	137	14	29	1	10	.212
Mail	49	6	10	1	6	.204
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cucciniello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Ryba	17	17	9	2	2	0
Judd	63	51	24	18	5	1
Terry	47⅓	46	18	21	2	1
Lucier	30⅓	26	16	7	2	1
Hughson	89	71	33	38	4	3
Karl	19⅔	19	10	4	1	1
Brown	36	16	19	12	2	4
Newsome	33⅓	40	13	8	1	3
Dobson	56	56	18	18	1	5
Chase	23⅓	32	19	8	0	4

Braves

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Donovan	13⅓	12	5	1	1	0
Sisti	3⅓	5	1	0	1	0
Javery	74⅓	67	24	20	4	3
Tobin	60⅓	54	21	12	4	3
Jeffcoat	11⅓	6	3	8	1	1
Andrews	91⅓	80	24	26	4	5
Barrett	83⅓	64	15	15	9	4
Salvo	6	9	6	1	0	2

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WE NEED a capable upholsterer, preferably one familiar with repairing and refinishing furniture. Write fully as to ability, salary expected, and state church connection, to RUSS MATTRESS CO., Orlando, Florida.

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CHICAGO—Man with successful experience to set up and manage 5c & $1.00 store. Have location on busy chain street. Give exp., age, snapshot, marital status. P. O. Box 328.

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WANTED—Porters, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

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CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking in nursing home; help with one patient. Longwood 9054. Box A, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ENGLAND

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COOPERS CAFÉ
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EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

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R	■	L	O	R	I	S

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
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We shall be pleased to advise you
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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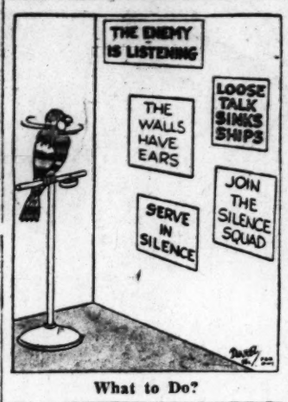
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

WHAT we steadily, consciously, habitually think we are, that we tend to become.—JOHN COWPER POWYS



What to Do?

In Lighter Vein

Hardy Gurkhas

Two Gurkha soldiers, who had volunteered for service with India's sky troops, asked an N.C.O.:—

"From what height are we supposed to jump?"

"Five hundred feet," was the reply.

"Nothing doing," they said; "it's too high. Can't we try from 300 feet?"

The N.C.O. explained that from such a low height there was a danger of the parachutes not opening in time, and the Gurkhas broke into smiles.

"Oh, that's different," they said. "We get parachutes, do we?"

Tit-Bits

Saboteurs Beware

Officer of the Guard: "What are you going to do if someone approaches your post at night?"

Recruit: (on first tour of guard duty): "Halt! Halt! Halt! Bang!"

Officer: "What's the 'Bang' for?"

Recruit: "He didn't halt."

Daily Anecdote

One-Family Show

One day the indefatigable George M. Cohan was directing the rehearsal of a new play, when he was visited by a noted British theatrical manager.

"Who wrote this play?" asked the visitor.

"I did," replied Cohan.

"Who wrote the songs?"

"I did."

"Well," persisted the Briton, "who's producing it?"

"I am," replied the irrepressible Cohan.

"Who is going to play in it?"

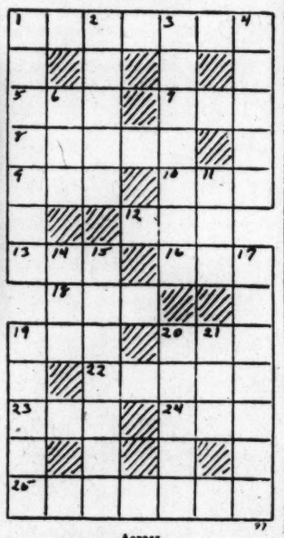
"My sister and myself."

"And I suppose you are also going to paint the scenery!" exclaimed the weary visitor.

"Oh, no," replied Cohan. "My father's going to do that."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed comic opera "The Fortune Teller"?
5—What is a projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things?
7—What may be made by mixing together a solution of nutgall and ferrous sulphate?
8—What is first name of singer who made "Stormy Weather" famous?
9—How would you describe Falstaff?
10—Tavern.
12—What is an inlet of the sea?
13—Who was Abraham's nephew?
16—Who was brother of Osiris?
18—Gained.
19—If you emulated Sir John Alcock, would you run, act, or fly?
20—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
22—What is small nocturnal slow-moving lemur?
23—What State of U. S. has a city named for Sir Henry Bessemer, British inventor (abbr.)?
24—Ready.
25—What is the skin of a young goat?

Down

1—Who is one of Christian's companions in "Pilgrim's Progress"?
2—Henry Clay preferred being what to being President?
3—Palamon is object of whose affections in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale"?
4—What is something given or treasured as a memento?
6—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—What American humorist wrote "Comic History of United States"?
14—What is a beebook?
15—1 Across composed opera about "Babes" in what place?
17—Who is King Mark's nephew in Wagner's opera?
19—What was first name of Mr. Norris, author of "The Pit"?
20—What is a part of an axis bent at right angles?
21—What is false fruit of a rosebush?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Black Light Guides Army Truck Convoys at Night?

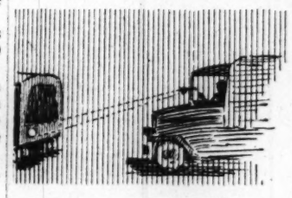
Black light is useful in many ways. The term black light is used in the popular press to designate infra red rays, or rays of light longer than the red rays of visible light.

Infra red rays, being beyond the limits of the visible spectrum, are invisible to the unaided eye. Photographs, however, can be made with no other illumination than black light, for it is possible to make photographic materials which are sensitive to infra red rays.

Photoelectric cells also can be made to detect black light, and these form the basis of very effective burglar alarm systems, since the beams of infra red light which do the guarding are invisible.

Certain chemicals have been found which fluoresce when exposed to infra red rays—that is, they change the so-called black light into visible light and as a result the chemical glows with ghostly radiance. By means of a fluorescent screen a black light telescope has been developed which may be used to spot airplanes at night by "seeing" the infra red rays given off by the hot motors.

Fluorescent materials also have been employed as a means whereby long lines of army trucks can follow one another over trackless desert sands without displaying



any lamps or ordinary lights which would be discernible to enemy fliers above.

On the tail gate of each truck is mounted a disk of fluorescent material. This disk, which is not itself a light source, nevertheless emits a weird greenish glow under the impact of a beam of black light which streams invisibly from a projector mounted on the following truck. The disk, while readily visible to the driver of the truck next behind in line, does not betray the position of the convoy to enemy eyes overhead.

The lead truck in the convoy finds his way by the aid of a succession of smaller disks of similar material mounted on stakes driven into the ground along the route the convoy is to follow.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun

By Henry Boltinoff

"We used to get lifts easily, until they formed the women's army!"

Syrup From Apples

Apple syrup, a relatively new product, is produced by treating apple juice chemically and evaporating to proper consistency; a bushel of apples will produce half a gallon of syrup.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Inflation: For what it cost the government to finance the Lewis and Clark expedition—$2,500—we could just about get a bureaucrat aboard the train.

Detroit News: A fair Victory Gardener who has carried on alone, except for an hour of aimless hoeing by her mate, asks: "Why do they call it farm husbandry?"

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Radio will never supplant the newspaper. Junior can't cut his favorite radio comic and accumulate them day by day.

Punch ©: A girls' school is taking a ballot on the question whether the earth is round or flat. The earth agreeing to abide by the decision?

Reunion

Tulsa, Okla.

An aged couple, rescued from their home in the Arkansas River flood district, were taken to a station for the homeless. An attendant noticed that the woman did not even attempt to sleep that night. When asked the reason for this she answered that she could not keep from thinking about their dog they necessarily had to leave behind.

A crew volunteered to make the rescue. The dog was found inside the shack seated upon a rocker which was floating about the room. The reunion of the mistress and her pet was another of those touching scenes which blossomed often during this period of distress.

Dynamite for Farmers

Agricultural uses such as ditching, land clearing, stump blasting and other farm activities consume 5,000,000 pounds of dynamite a year.

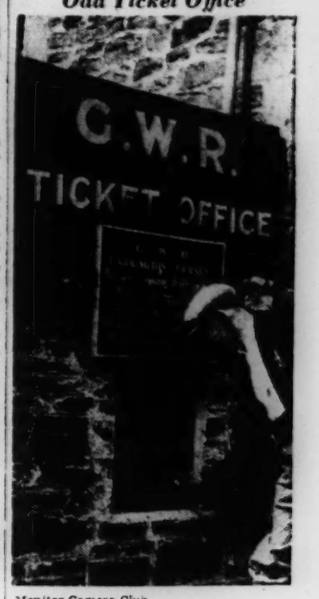
United Nations Fact

"ORDER OF THE TURTLE"
CZECHOSLOVAK PATRIOTS CHALK TURTLES ON FACTORY WALLS TO REMIND WORKERS TO "SLOW DOWN" OUTPUT HAS BEEN CUT AS MUCH AS 50% IN KEY FACTORIES

A Verse for Today . . .

Praise the LORD, *call upon his name. . . . Sing unto the* LORD; *for he hath done excellent things.*—ISA. 12:4, 5

Odd Ticket Office



Monitor Camera Club
from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S.,
Bristol, England

Patrons of the railroad line at Faringdon Gurney, Som., must go to the local inn to purchase their tickets. The above photograph shows a prospective customer summoning the ticket seller by means of a bell.

Hair for Bombsights

Fine hair-like silk from the web of a Central American spider is used in American bombsights and optical instruments for crosslines in the foci of the instruments.

NEWS ITEM— WARTIME FORCES MANY CITIES TO HIRE ELDERLY POLICEMEN.

OH BOY! A MOVIE COMEDY COP!
NOPE! REGULAR FORCE! BUT IF THEY WANT ME TO TAKE THEY'LL HAVE ME WITH MY OLD UNIFORM
IT'S MY OWN CHAIR, SO THE MAYOR HAS NO KICK COMING
GO STOP
HOLD 'IM, FIDO, 'TIL I GET THERE
NOT MUCH SENSE O' YOU PATROLMEN CALLING IN FOR A SPELL -- IT'S TIME FOR MY NAP
L.E. VAN LEEM

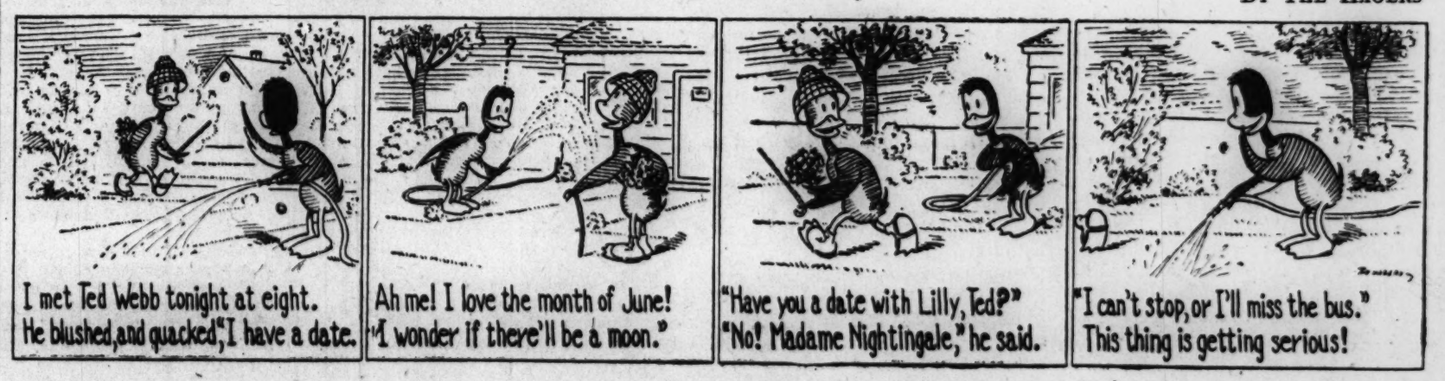
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Great Carrot Mystery* — By Le Pelley

WOW... SOMETHING HAS BEEN EATING OUR CARROTS ... MAYBE A WOODCHUCK !!
TUBBY... I THINK A WOODCHUCK HAS BEEN EATING OUR CARROTS ...
Mmm.. mm !
DON'T YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO PUT UP A GOOD FENCE !!!?
Mm !! UB.. UM MM Mm
S-A-Y... JUST A MINUTE..
UG-UMBLE.. MM.. MUP.. UP-MB...
LET ME BLAME IT ON THE WOODCHUCKS WOULD YOU ?!?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway—It Didn't Go to Waste!* — By Rodgers

Betty Anne dropped her lollipop today-
Well sir, I gave it a few licks and in a second it was as clean as a whistle-
But would she take it back? No sir-e-e!
She just thanked me and told me to keep it.
Rodger
?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*In the Spring a Young Drake's Fancy* — By The Hagers


I met Ted Webb tonight at eight. He blushed, and quacked, "I have a date.
Ah me! I love the month of June! I wonder if there'll be a moon."
"Have you a date with Lilly, Ted?" "No! Madame Nightingale," he said.
"I can't stop, or I'll miss the bus." This thing is getting serious!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Solid Prospects"

Hitler is going to have about two months less than he counted on to prepare his Fortress Europe for the United Nations assault; the Nazi hope of preventing concentration of United Nations power by the use of the U-boat is waning; the terror which Nazis loosed on the world when they attempted political blackmail from the air is now turning upon them.

In other words, conditions prerequisite to the carrying out of the invasion plans which Prime Minister Churchill discussed with United Nations leaders in Washington and Africa in the last few weeks are already shaping up. His report on these conferences to the House of Commons has naturally heightened expectation in Britain, and apparently while he spoke a trial thrust was being made by British troops on the Italian island of Lampedusa.

In withdrawing a phrase he had lately let slip about "brilliant prospects," for which he would substitute "brighter and solid prospects," Mr. Churchill indicated the most useful attitude which the free peoples can assume toward coming events. From his reference to "amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity" it is clear that a full dress invasion is now in the making. Mr. Churchill would not have us forget the risks and possible sacrifices involved.

However much Hitlerites may talk of their preparations to meet the blow—and these preparations must be extensive—there seems no doubt that the blow will now fall before the Nazis are ready for it. For Hitler is still hopelessly involved in Russia. As eloquent as Mr. Churchill's words is the silence of Russia, where Hitler may be about to launch another offensive. Evidently what Premier Stalin knows about United Nations plans makes it unnecessary for Russia to urge that proper attention be given the crisis which threatens to develop there this summer.

It is clear from Mr. Churchill's continued emphasis on air warfare that United Nations leaders do not underestimate the power of Germany's land forces. The crack-up in Tunisia, according to statements by captured Generals, was not expected in Berlin until August. The speed of that disintegration of German power, however, resulted from the troops' knowledge that they were fighting a losing battle. It may take much hammering to instill that knowledge into German forces on the Continent.

Another way in which it can be imparted was indicated in Mr. Churchill's reference to a new type of anti-submarine airplane, of extremely long range, which is contributing to the mounting success against the U-boat.

From here on, the Nazis will have to fight this war on no better terms than lost them the last one. This suspicion must have already entered the minds of the German home front. But United Nations plans are not laid on the assumption that German morale will weaken decisively. As Mr. Churchill assured his hearers—in both camps—the United Nations are now prepared to win the war by hard fighting alone.

To Save Timber

The strong demands made for raw materials of all kinds as a result of the war have centered attention in Massachusetts on a situation which finds 1,000,000 acres, or about one-third of the forest land of the State, denuded and of little commercial value for timber.

To prevent the spread of this condition, the State Advisory Forest Committee filed a bill with the State legislature seeking to stop "clear cutting" of timber land—ruthless stripping of woodland—by requiring owners of forests to secure approval of the State Department of Conservation before cutting. Favorable action on this measure, which is up for consideration this week, would do much to end an economic waste which even in peace times threatened one of the State's valuable raw materials.

The huge demands for lumber at this time, and the fact that the Federal Government is contemplating legislation to regulate cutting on private lands, emphasize the need for prompt action. Uncontrolled, the practice of clear cutting menaces the forest resources of the country. One spokesman for the bill has said that unless something is done to conserve the forest lands of the State, nothing will be available for use if the country should be drawn into another war in 20 years. In any event, this lumber will be needed by expanding industry.

Champions in Slacks

Time was when fame for the gentler sex was comprised of modest things—blue ribbons for handiwork at the country fair, or prizes for the finest geraniums at the flower show.

Why, if a woman came off with top honors for jelly making, people pointed her out. The local press published her picture. Neighbors begged for the recipe. She was famous.

But feminine competition today is more on the rugged side. Fame is wrought of tougher fabric. The lady "champ" of '43 is the woman who wields an expert welder's torch. She is, to be specific, Miss Vera Anderson of Pascagoula, Miss., Champion Woman Welder of America.

For her neat handiwork in flat, vertical, and overhead welding, Miss Anderson of Ingalls Shipyard, who outwelded her closest rival, Mrs. Hermina Strmiska of Kaiser's Shipyard, has won a two-foot sterling cup, a prize of $300, and a trip to the White House to visit Mrs. Roosevelt. Such is fame today.

But the time will come when the gentle arts will return again to America's Main Streets, when making an apple pie will be as important in its way as building a ship, and when the lady-of-the-house will be sewing her seams with a needle instead of rivets.

It is days like that for which men fight and women weld—days already deeply indebted to the lady "champs" of '43 who have laid down their crochet hooks and darning needles to gain proficiency in the heavy tools of war.

Food and High Hopes

President Roosevelt's concluding remarks to the United Nations Food Conference need to be read against the background of the report just made to Governor Dewey of New York by his Emergency Food Commission. For while the President nobly speaks of a project dear to the hearts of all men of good will, namely, guaranteeing an adequate diet to the earth's peoples, Governor Dewey, brought face to face with the immediate food prospects of New Yorkers, accurately says the report "screams of crisis."

The complexities of the world agricultural problem are such that both men are largely correct in their views. It is useful and right for the nations to confer on steps that need to be taken to gain an improvement in food production and distribution. The aggression, greed, selfishness, isolationism, fear of neighbors, and similar negative assertions that are being thrust down today have too long obstructed optimum use of mankind's readily available material blessings.

It is only wise to consider how to improve matters when the present war task is completed. And it must be said that these preparations may be called into practical application sooner than many expect, and in progressive stages. Each land that is freed immedately becomes a food problem. The first cry of liberation is for food.

If the United Nations had unlimited funds of available food upon which to write checks, it would be one thing. (And sometimes the President gives the impression he feels it is that way.) But the fact is that except for some surpluses of cereals here and there in Canada and South America the instant hope of the world, food-wise, is the United States.

The East, where cold weather has delayed planting; the Middle West, retarded by floods; the South, hamstrung by crops that can't be eaten; orchards and dairy farms where manpower shortages are acute; lands where machinery is scarce and where the wrong types of crops are being raised—of such is the bank on which large withdrawals are being promised.

What the Emergency Commission told Governor Dewey is partly what housewives in many parts of the United States already have reason to know: that even now, before the needs of freed peoples are even felt, there is a food shortage.

What the Emergency Commission also said, and what President Roosevelt should heed, is that although the world need is now fairly well limned on the horizon there is as yet no adequate preparation to revolutionize American farming and consuming habits to meet that need. A food program of comparable scope to the war production effort, and carried through with equal energy, verve, and with even sharper impact on civilian habits, is the urgent need of the hour.

America must have it soon if the President's fine words and the people's grand hopes are to have happy fulfillment.

The Bookshelf

On a "Road" to Tokyo

"There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo and we shall neglect none of them," President Roosevelt has said. One of these "roads" is the North Pacific necklace of islands stretching westward in fog and cloud from the Alaskan peninsula to Attu. That the Aleutians have not been neglected by United States military strategy is evident. But it is probably true that the Aleutians and their importance have been neglected until recently by a public intent upon the outcome of battles in North Africa and Russia. Corey Ford's SHORTCUT TO TOKYO (New York: Scribner's. $1.75) offers now a shortcut to a quick comprehension of what has been accomplished so far in these remote and barren islands, of how, why, and under what conditions it has been accomplished.

Within his 137 pages and nine chapters, Mr. Ford reviews recent military history and strategy, sets down some traveler's notes on the forbidding geography and miserable climate of the Aleutians, tells human interest stories of the men stationed there, includes three accounts of combat missions by those who participated, and concludes with a plea that defense workers stay on the job.

"Shortcut to Tokyo" begins with a record of how "a little handful of land-based fighter planes and bombers, appearing out of nowhere in the swirling Aleutian fog," prevented Japanese occupation of Dutch Harbor last summer. He writes that "the Japs were planning more than the capture of Dutch Harbor, on that fateful third of June. There is little doubt now that their grandiose scheme envisioned an actual assault, by way of Alaska, on our Pacific Northwest. The Japs wanted—and, make no mistake about it, they still want—to set foot on United States soil some day. It is more than a matter of military strategy; it is an emotional desire, a deep-seated and fanatic ambition that colors all their national thinking. . . ."

U. S. Army and Navy planes, operating from regular stations and from two hastily built landing fields, frustrated this effort, nipped the Japanese plans to drive "a thousand-mile wedge between the United States and Russia" and prevented the enemy from reaching to within bomber range of northwestern United States war centers.

Preparations and defense were carried forward under extraordinary hardships. Ground crews at an Andreanof island base worked "for ten days . . . in sopping clothes, ate out of tin cans, snatched occasional hours of sleep in the mud and rain. . . ." The weather was so bad that "destroyers shipped water down their stacks" and "often the planes conducted their entire flights on instruments."

As a literary work, "Shortcut to Tokyo" must be taken for what it is: a series of related magazine articles enlarged into a book by a competent observer for a public which today demands that its books be very nearly as hot off the press as its newspapers. The book's principal virtue and appeal are its "I-was-there-ness." Mr. Ford lived with and knows the men and conditions of which he is talking. He has provided a brief, readable handbook to the headlines. J. D. B.

Our Readers Say—

"Feeding the Belgians"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The starving children of Belgium and other occupied territories are getting no nourishment, nor their parents any comfort, from the eloquent phrasing of our Government's plans to furnish food after the war is over.

I noted in the New York Times of Feb. 19, 1943, a statement that 43 American Protestant leaders had issued an appeal, warning that many Europeans may die of starvation before the end of the war, indeed, before the end of 1943, and urging this country to make immediate shipments of dried milk and vitamins for children, nursing and expectant mothers and invalids, but for no other persons. Under the plan advocated by this group, supplies would come from South America, "be shipped in neutral vessels to a neutral port in Europe, transshipped in sealed cars to their destination and distributed under neutral Red Cross supervision." (ibid.)

I have read with interest the Monitor's recent series on food. In the fifth article, March 29, 1943, the same worn phrase which we have heard for nearly three years is quoted, to the effect that the Government is "not sure that this is the right time" to act. This, of course, is merely an echo of Churchill's early pronouncement that no relief would be given. But times have changed. Great Britain, as the Times points out, is no longer on the defensive as a solitary guardian of the freedom of all. America has come into her stride, her place in the struggle is determined, and she has a right to speak. The peril of alienating sentiment in this country from Britain by food shipments abroad should no longer threaten. The patient, suffering mothers of the conquered nations are pleading with the British and American governments for minimum assistance for the succor of their children. Well-ordered plans have the support now of both church and official leaders in both Britain and the United States.

The London Times has also made a recent statement that "the fate of the next generation in Belgium (as also Norway) does not depend on what can be done on a lavish scale in two or three years. It depends on what can be done, even on a small scale, within the next two or three months."

Even if certain of the bureaucrats now in Washington cannot be convinced that any satisfactory method of feeding the starving children has yet been devised, must we set aside the actual mass feeding experience of the hungry in the 1914-18 period, which Herbert Hoover has again and again sought to crystallize into action today?

When I heard the radio announcement last week that the United States now has in England a stores depot containing eight hundred million dollars' worth of equipment, I felt anew that a nation which could assemble such an amount of supplies abroad, besides maintaining armed forces on foreign soil and lease-lending to half the world, could certainly achieve shipments of powdered milk and some vitamins, at least, to starving children of the people whom we will expect to find our friends when this holocaust is over.

The command, "Feed the hungry," has lost none of its imperativeness during the centuries. It still stands.

Palo Alto, Calif. HAZEL LYMAN NICKEL

Ear to the Ground

A Day on Duty With a Waac

(From a Waac at Daytona Beach, Fla.)

Once I thought that the stewards at the sanatorium where I used to work held the record for ground covered during a day's work, but since entering the Army I see that was a mere illusion.

Would you like to follow me around for a day? Remember, I am a lowly Aux. or in the regular Army—a buck private.

Through the blissful quiet of 5:30 a. m. comes a shrill whistle. If we are able (and even if we're not) we make a mad dash for our toothbrush and towel before 50 or more others get the same idea (which they always do), slip over the surface lightly and in 15 minutes must, with the same old whistle and a call of "Fall out on the double," be in our platoon formation outdoors.

It is really dark out, just before dawn, but with roll taken we can rush back to ready our rooms for inspection. Clothes must be hung just so, bed made absolutely according to Army regulation, shoes polished, strings in, in order in a row under bed, no dust or dirt anywhere! That is only a sample, but when your Company Commander inspects, she finds something! To make our cleaning a little more exciting there are not enough brooms and such to go around, but we soon learn to capture one at night and place it carefully in the closet.

* * *

"Fall out" again at 6:45 and march in formation about eight blocks to the Clarendon Hotel where we eat all of our meals. I won't gripe about our food, even in fun, because I truthfully think they do a fine job. We go back to our quarters as we wish but no loitering.

Eight o'clock must see us once again near the Clarendon where we begin classes that carry us through to 11:30, when we march back once more just to give us time enough to run to our room with a sigh and sink to the floor for a rest. Bed must be ready for inspection until 4:30 p. m. and no room for chairs. A free minute is too good to be true, of course; so the dear old sergeant once again blows her trusty horn and we are told to police grounds. That means picking up everything but the trees from your company's area. Yes, sergeants do lie awake nights thinking of things for privates to do.

There goes that whistle again and it's "on the double" for us to form for our little walk to lunch. Here's what I like about this meal and supper, too. I walk back on our beautiful white smooth beach with the same beautiful sea that is so near to you, breaking on the shore as I walk along.

March back again to afternoon classes and "home" just in time to change shoes and get on beach for physical training. That is our last call and that over, comes the most loved time of all the day—mail call. It is the only time one has to even think of home and family and friends, but it still makes it pretty hard when one's name isn't called. But when it is called, the whole world is a mighty rosy place.

Today was our first real retreat when we had the band and our whole regiment was there on the beach together. As the national anthem is played, the Waacs in perfect formation hold the salute till the last note dies away. Maybe your feet are pretty tired and perhaps you're thinking of the easy job and many friends you left behind, but this is enough to make one want to hide self and serve God and the country he loves.

* * *

Back down the beach, dismissed and called back to march down to supper. By the time you return and get your bearings it is at least 6:45, but just think, the whole evening is yours. Bed check at 11:00, lights out at 9:30. All those hours to wash, mend, iron, study and do the million things a woman thinks is necessary. Believe me, you soon learn to live a simple life in this woman's army.

Many are glad to drop into bed at 9:30, but as yet I shut the bathroom door to hide all light and write and study there until 10:55, then dash for bed just before the C. Q. checks beds. If I'm not in I'm AWOL and after a study of the Articles of War I rather think my place is in bed by 11 p. m.

I'm now at the Surf and Sand Apartment Hotel which is a most beautiful place with the ocean for our back yard. Each morning I can see the sunrise from our window and at night hear the roar of the sea. It's really *the* life.

Today I believe I really came nearer realizing just why I'm in the WAAC than ever before. As I walked along the beach so grateful for the sky so blue, and the sea, birds singing, and gulls flying high, it made me long for those glorious days I spent at Marblehead last summer. All of a sudden I felt bound and knew I couldn't escape as much as I wanted to. Then I realized that just for the moment I was forfeiting some of those liberties that tomorrow all men could be free as I knew freedom. That made me want to buckle down and get this business over with as fast as I could BETTY STITT

Inflation

Speaking of inflation as so many folks are nowadays—During the post-World War One days of the falling German mark, a sailor from one of the U. S. Line's big passenger ships went ashore in Bremerhaven with $300 and came back aboard the owner of a three-story brick building.

"I'm a landlord," he told his shipmates proudly. "There are four furnished apartments on each of the two upper floors and a complete electrically equipped bakery on the ground floor. Why, after I make a couple more trips on this packet and get squared away, I'm going to retire."

But back in Germany a month later after the next trip, the seagoing landlord wasn't quite so sure about retiring. When he went ashore to collect his rentals, there were no vacancies in his building, each of his tenants paid him promptly. But it all amounted to something less than a dollar or so.

Seems that there was a ceiling on rent, and rent remained the same as it was before the war. But that trip the mark instead of being the old prewar four for a dollar was something like 45,000 to the dollar. The salty landlord was pretty blue. And when he returned from another trip he grew bluer.

The building needed some repairs and he received his tax bill. And the taxes and repairs had to be paid for at the current rate of exchange. The poor fellow tried to get rid of his property but he found no buyers, just mostly sellers.

So the young fellow hung on, and less than a year after he bought the place the mark was revalued at the old four for a dollar, but in gold. The seagoing financier unloaded his property for more than $3,000, over ten times what it had cost him. H. L. M.

The Wide Horizon

Progressive Taxation

By Harley L. Lutz

Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University, in the Tax Review

It would seem a fair and reasonable statement that the remarkable advance of the American scale of living in the past generation has been made possible by the rise of a long list of large industries—concerns large enough to develop and apply the methods of mass production. The history of American business makes it clear that the typical and characteristic way of creating large business units is by the "plowing back" of earnings, the reinvestment of profits. It is true that in this process some persons may eventually amass substantial, even large, fortunes; but the continual growth of a business through the process of reinvestment of earnings has resulted, over and over again, in a large volume of employment, a huge total of wages, and a steadily lower price for some article which contributes to the comfort, the pleasure, and the well-being of millions of consumers.

* * *

One way to visualize the paralyzing and destructive effects of progressive taxation is to assume that this kind of tax system, even with rates such as were levied in 1938 and 1939 (i. e., prior to the war tax acts), had been in effect since 1900. Then, on the basis of this assumption, one should ask: How many automobiles would this country have today and at what price would they sell?

In this writer's opinion, the answer is clear. There would be only a few and the price would be high. Certainly, there could have been no such growth and development of the automobile industry as actually did occur. The record of Henry Ford should provide convincing proof. The manner of the growth of the Ford Motor Company is well known. It was created entirely by "plowing back" the earnings. A tax system which would have taken a large part of these earnings for the current, and possibly the foolish, expenditure purposes of government since 1900 would have effectively stunted the growth of this company. Such a result would have had the approval of those who set the equalization of wealth and income above every other consideration, but it would have been a great tragedy for the millions who have had their living standards expanded by the incomes created by Henry Ford and by the pleasure and convenience of the sturdy, inexpensive, highly practical automobile which this great pioneer in a great industry was able to produce.

* * *

The world of the future has many other potential products that can and should be made available for all. While the people are so shortsighted as to retain a tax system which so effectively and completely destroys both the source of the capital funds and the incentive to search out the best and the cheapest form of these products as does progressive taxation, they can no more materialize than could the automobile, if Henry Ford had been obliged from the beginning to give over to the Government 88 per cent of all income in excess of $200,000 a year.

The American people face a serious choice here, one which involves their destiny as certainly as any foreign battlefield or post-war peace conference. Concretely and in terms of an historical parallel, it is the choice between the Ford fortune and the Ford automobile. If they should decide that there shall be no more fortunes, they will also thereby decide that there shall be no commodities of mass comfort and enjoyment other than those now known. A few large fortunes would appear to be a small price to pay to gain the full benefit for all of the creative and productive capacity which can be stimulated most effectively and most certainly by allowing those who succeed to keep the fruits of their success.

Mirror of World Opinion

Major Postwar Problem

In my opinion the major postwar problem for Americans is what their stake is to be in the world's air, and how far they will be prepared to go to keep it from ever again becoming a one-way avenue of attack for our enemies. . . . Our statesmen and the statesmen of our Allies—and in time the leaders of our present enemies—must hammer out a formula that will give all nations free and unhindered access to the new high routes.—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker in "Seven Came Through," published by Doubleday Doran, New York.

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